Co.,
SALE
WRAPS
ES,
15,
$10.00.
markets,
ad $8.00.
ll Be Shown
om.
Gossage
Co.
Washington-sts.
nbroideries!
raordinary values
ched sets of
nsertions,
gs, All-Overs,
s and White.
ECIAL.
500
NSOOK
ered Robes,
and White,
.50.
SON & SMITH.
J. W. SMITH.
Gilbert & Sampson.
TORY SALE
ntire Stock of a
urniture Dealer,
on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at
clock a. m.,
Sets, Dining-Room and Libra-
Chiffoniers, Marble and Wood
irs, &c., &c. Also a splendid
oods—Parlor Suits, Lounges,
Patent Rockers, Foot-Rests,
of Carpets.
& SMITH, Auctioneers.
231 Wabash-av.
paid to outside sales at pri-
. GORE & CO.
Feb. 10, 1886,
:30 A. M.,
UCTION.
ell at Auction
es & Rubbers
several well known brands.
or inspection. Call and look
need of such goods. It will
d this sale.
GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
ERSHEIM & CO.
orning, 10 o'clock,
h LaSalle-st.,
, Entire Contents,
Residence.
Dining-Room, Laun-
hen Furniture.
Stoves, Crockery,
s, &c.
ERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
JESTY'S
SET
creases the length of the
out injurious tight lacing
st-Class Retailers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

—CURRY,—
News Depot And Periodical Store,
Stationery, All Daily Papers &c.
The MORNING NEWS, 2 Cts
183 E. Madison St.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

COLORED
Dress Goods.

Extraordinary Bargains
TODAY
AND THIS WEEK.

50 Pcs.
All-Wool Bison Cloths
39c yd.
42 Inches Wide. Worth 75c.
BEST SHADES.

Samples Mailed.

WANT TO RENT.

10,000 square feet of space on one, two, or three floors, with power and heat, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Must have good light. Location to be east of Desplaines, south of Madison, and north of Polk-st. If found to be adapted to wants of advertiser would purchase if owner desired to sell. Address, stating rent, Q 98, Tribune office.

FOR RENT.

Store and basement, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now.
Corner Flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts.
Store and Basement 82 Dearborn-st.
Third, fourth, and fifth floors of the Dickey Building, southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., now occupied by the Chicago Public Library.
Store and flat, 8 rooms, 361 West Madison-st.
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

To Rent.

Part of our store at No. 94 State-st. Also, an ELEGANT UPRIGHT SHOW CASE for sale.
THE A. & W. MFG. CO.

FOR RENT.

The very desirable store and basement No. 176 Madison-st., from May 1st.
H. G. YOUNG & CO.,
170 La Salle-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Sprague, Warner & Co., was dissolved by limitation on Jan. 1st, A. D. 1886.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE,
EZRA J. WARNER,
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE,
CHESTER S. MOREY.
Dated Feb. 1st, 1886.

NOTICE.

The assets of the above partnership have been purchased and its liabilities assumed by the undersigned, who will continue such business hereafter under the said firm name of Sprague, Warner & Co.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE,
EZRA J. WARNER,
Dated Feb. 1st, 1886. OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.

Drink the World-Renowned
BETHESDA.
The Purest and Finest Table Water in the World.
DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
No. 132 Adams-st.
Telephone No. 87.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 STATE-ST.,
Solicit Trial Orders for
SHIRTS
From gentlemen who have been unable to secure a perfect fit elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE!
Bought, Sold, and Rented on Commission.
MONEY to LOAN
On Real Estate at Lowest Rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5 per cent, in large sums, on improved central Real Estate.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS.
The Now Far-Famed BERMUDAS.
With an equable winter temperature of 70 degrees, beautiful scenery, and 100 miles of good roads, is unrivaled in its attractiveness, and is reached by the magnificent iron steamers Orinoco or Trinidad, in 60 hours from New York. The tropical islands known as the West Indies, including St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, and Trinidad, also afford beautiful and interesting tours, all reached by steamships of the Quebec Steamship Company from New York.
For descriptive pamphlets, dates of sailing, and passage, apply to WORLD TRAVEL CO.,
129 Randolph-st., under Sherman House.
A. EMILIUS OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada.

A WORD
ON
Cellar Salesrooms.

"Parisian Suit Co."

CASH SALE
OF
Winter Cloaks.

We have an immense stock of Cloaks, reduced from $30.00, $25.00, and $20.00, to $8.00, $10.00, and $12.00. We will not ask you, because these goods are cheap, to buy them in a dark basement, among the so-called "poorer classes," but will give you plenty of air and daylight, while making your purchase, as we contend a customer should be given as good an oppbrtunity to inspect a $10.00 garment as one that costs a hundred.

By the way, isn't it strange that such houses as "Arnold, Constable & Co.," "Lord & Taylor," "James McCreery," and "Stewart," of New York; "R. H. White" and "C. F. Hovey & Co.," of Boston (not to mention European Houses), never found it necessary to separate the "sheep from the goats," but treat all customers alike, leaving it for "aristocratic" Chicago to inaugurate the custom of selling Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Cheap Silks, and Satins in a cellar? If you buy a Suit or Cloak from us, no matter how cheap, and we are selling them very cheap just now, you will have the satisfaction of being treated exactly the same, and have as good a chance to select, as if you were purchasing the highest cost garments.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.

SAM JONES.

PREPARATIONS TO AFFORD THE TWO SAMS ALL THE LEEWAY THEY DESIRE IN CHICAGO.

A meeting of the representative pastors and elders of all the evangelical churches of the South Side was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday to consider the desirability of inviting Sam Jones to hold a month's union revival meetings on the South Side. After the lectures for Trinity and Wabash Avenue Churches Sam Jones and Sam Small are booked for two weeks of meetings at Chicago Avenue Church. Mr. F. H. Revell of that church has offered to let the South Side people have Sam Jones and Sam Small alternate nights during the progress of the meetings on the North Side. The Rev. Drs. McPherson and Lorimer, the Rev. Mr. Tracey, and Joseph S. Smithson were appointed a committee to visit Cincinnati, and, after hearing Jones and Small, exercise their discretion in inviting them to conduct a month of special services on the South Side. It was intimated that arrangements had been made with Mr. Spalding for securing the Casino Skating Rink for a month at a rental of $2,000. The rink will be furnished with 7,000 chairs, and alterations will be made on the ceiling so as to secure better acoustic properties.

During the course of the meeting there was quite a lively little tilt between the Rev. J. H. Worcester and the Rev. Dr. McPherson on the merits and definition of "slang." The Rev. Worcester is decidedly opposed to the introduction of slang into religious services, and not altogether sure about the propriety of importing Sam Jones into Chicago. Dr. McPherson, on the other hand, intimated that he didn't object to slang and bad grammar nearly so much as to many other bad things in the world. Mr. Worcester, who inferred from Dr. McPherson's remarks that the latter regarded "slang" and "bad grammar" as being synonymous, advised his reverend brother either to revise the dictionary or his definition of slang. This fraternal counsel simply drew from the reverend doctor the apt repartee: "I don't care a cent for the dictionary according to Worcester at any rate." Mr. Worcester collapsed and joined in the hearty round of laughter that the remark drew upon himself. A guarantee fund to defray expenses not met by collections was started on the spot, Mr. Smithson expressing his willingness to contribute $1,000. The Rev. Dr. Barrows is one of the leading spirits in the movement, and the Rev. Drs. Scudder, Lorimer, and Henson are enthusiastic in their desire to have a month of Jones. Should the committee fail to secure Sam Jones' services they propose to have a series of union meetings conducted by some other evangelistic lights.

Mr. Smithson and the Rev. Mr. Tracey left for Cincinnati last night, and Drs. McPherson and Lorimer will leave this morning.

VICTIMS OF AN EXPLOSION.

THE WOUNDED OF THE ACCIDENT NEAR PITTSBURG, TEX., BEING TAKEN CARE OF AT FORT WORTH.

DENISON, Tex., Feb. 8.—The survivors of the pile-driving engine explosion that occurred near Pittsburg, Tex., Friday passed through this city en route to the Missouri Pacific Hospital at Fort Worth. Martin C. S. Tatzer of Centralia, Ill., who had one arm and both legs broken, died at 6:30 p. m. Friday. The injured were resting well when they passed through here. They are:

W. F. Sprague, engineer, legs scalded.

Walter Burr, fireman, face and legs scalded.

John Scott, watchman, face and shoulders scalded and back injured.

Edward Nowov, brakeman, bruised and face scalded.

John Quinn, cut about head and shoulders; may die.

James Blivens and Lee Culberson, slightly scalded and injured.

PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

Mr. Sherman Sets Forth Boldly and Distinctly the Republican Policy.

Either Branch of Congress Has the Right to Any and Every Paper on File.

He Warns the Democrats that They Are Pursuing a Course That Will React.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The surcharged Senatorial atmosphere was cleared today quite unexpectedly by Mr. Sherman. The windings of the Eustis silver resolution, with its attack on a Cabinet officer, were probably as unlooked-for by its author as by any one else, but none of its spice was lost by the colloquy which it led up to between Sherman and Pugh of Alabama. The Ohio Senator set forth very boldly and distinctly what the Republican position was henceforth to be. He took the ground that either branch of Congress had the right to any and every paper on file in any of the departments. Denial of this right by the present Administration was a departure from the settled policy and practice of nearly a century of political existence. It was noticeable all along that he upheld the right of either House or Senate as coördinate in making the claim that no document in any department of the Government was beyond their reach. To many of the Senators the attention he called to power of impeachment in the House and the right of inquiring into the motives was very suggestive. His hint that the issue was one which in its future bearings might concern other subjects than the removals of public officials was fraught with meaning. When he told the Democrats to be careful lest they set a precedent that would come back to plague them his words did not fall on careless hearers. That same question has been brought up by Democratic Senators in their private interchanges of views. Like every skillful debater Sherman insisted on keeping to the main point. He would not allow any suggestion of the propriety of reviewing the President's actions to overshadow the main question—the right of the Senate to have the papers. There was much force in what the Ohio Senator said about allowing any public officer to pick out what documents they considered it proper for Congress to have and what they considered improper. The illustration drawn from his own case when Secretary of the Treasury was a very telling one, and was made the more so by the part Mr. Bayard played. The present Secretary of State was then Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and it was he who questioned the then Secretary of the Treasury so closely about every phase of specie resumption. "I never dreamed," said Senator Sherman, "of withholding from either any paper or document in my possession. I felt bound to lay before them everything that would give light on the matter. During all those days of cross-examination there was but one question I declined to answer. That was what I intended to do in the future." This was a palpable hit at the Democrats in both branches, who have been demanding to know what the policy of the Administration is going to be regarding silver. It served to show in a very strong light the inconsistency of the Democrats, who profess to deny the right of the Senate to look into removals and suspensions, but who have gone to much greater lengths in their demands to know what this and that Cabinet officer will do.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

In the Senate Mr. Eustis offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether it had been the custom for the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans to receive deposits of standard silver dollars from shippers of said coin and to issue to their correspondents a New Orleans receipt for the silver, subject to count, and to issue silver certificates after the count of said dollars so deposited had been made; and whether said custom, if it had prevailed, had been changed by instruction of the Treasurer of the United States, and the reasons therefor; also whether such custom was now in force at any other Sub-Treasury; also whether there was adequate clerical force at the New Orleans Sub-Treasury, and, if not, what increase was necessary there to enable the Sub-Treasurer to carry out the law. The New Orleans Sub-Treasury, Mr. Eustis said, had refused to receive a shipment of $25,000 of silver from the Memphis, Tenn., Bank of Commerce and the Waco State Bank of Waco, Tex. If that statement should be substantiated, Mr. Eustis continued, and if it should be proved that the custom of receiving silver had prevailed at New Orleans, and it was not violative of law, and that it now prevailed in New York and other places—then, Mr. Eustis said, the official who had approved of the change of custom in the City of New Orleans exposed himself to very grave suspicions, to say the least of it, with reference to a secret warfare against the silver dollar. Mr. Eustis would make no charge in the absence of proof, but he wanted to get at the facts. Mr. Ingalls thought it no concern of the Sub-Treasurer to inquire for what purpose the silver dollars were to be deposited. If the statement of the Senator from Louisiana was true the action of the Sub-Treasurer should be characterized, not as a departure from custom, but a direct, positive, deliberate, and willful violation of law.

Mr. Teller said everything possible had been done by the Administration as well as by others to make it difficult or impossible for people holding silver dollars to exchange them for silver certificates and to render the silver dollar as unpopular as possible. He inquired:

Who is the Secretary of the Treasury, that he should stand up and thwart the deliberate law of Congress? Where did he get this training that he should say: "I possess all the knowledge and wisdom of this Government on finances, and, no matter what the legislative department may say, I know what is good for the country." The Administration had shut the mint to silver and barred the Treasury to it, and they said they did not believe the people wanted silver. Men had been hung before now for debasing the coin, because they had cheated the people, yet here was a case of a Government debasing its own coin.

Mr. Gorman defended the Administration. Alluding to Mr. Teller's criticisms of the "training" of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gorman said it was true that the Democrats had few men who had been "trained" in the Government service for the last twenty-five years, but they were fresh from the people, and had "trained" with the people, and knew the wants and wishes of the people. Time would show that the Secretary of the Treasury was right. That officer was the peer of the Senator from Colorado or any other gentleman on the floor of the Senate.

THE BALL OPENS.

During further discussion of the resolution Senator Sherman took the floor in its support. He said the inquiry was entirely proper, and that the Senate had a perfect right to anything on the executive files pertaining to this subject or to executive appointments, suspensions, or removals. This precipitated a debate upon the question so long pending in caucuses and committee meetings and secret sessions as to the right of the Senate to information regarding removals. Mr. Sherman said:

I think we have a right to seek information of any department of the Government, whether the information be on paper or by parole. I do not think there is any doubt of that whatever. But for that we could not legislate—we could not even by executive session. I have just as much right to go to any department and ask for any papers affecting that department—affecting legislative business—if I go there armed with the power of the Senate, as the Secretary of the Treasury, or any department of the Government, or as the President of the United States. That has always, from the foundation of the Government, been the established law. Any information that may affect the judgment or conduct of a Senator or any subject of public duty is information that the President is bound to communicate. There ought to be no secrets whatever in this Government of ours; it is a Government of the people. There is no rule or provision for keeping secrets. We have no right to say to another department of the Government: "For what reason did you do this thing?" The President has no right to come to us and say: "Why did you pass this law?" He has no right to cross-examine us. The departments are separate and distinct. But all the information contained on the files of any department is just as much the property of a Senator as of anybody else. There is no secret in this Government that can be protected from legislative supervision.

SAULSBURY'S IDEA.

Mr. Saulsbury said:

I differ from the Senator in regard to this. If we have a nomination to act on we can call for information as to the nominee; but when we go behind that and ask for information as to a suspended officer the entire discretion is vested in the President. I would like to ask the Senator, as a lawyer, whether there is any court in this country, from the Supreme Court down, that can control the discretion of a trustee, however humble a trustee he may be?

Mr. Sherman replied as follows:

Is that not an evasion of the whole controversy? We do not claim to exercise any power whatever over the discretion of the President. We admit, even, that we do not ask for his reasons; but we have the power to control our own discretion, and we have a right to determine the information that we can get from the Executive Department to enlighten us. Nobody proposes to deny the exercise of the President's discretion—nobody. He is as independent as we are. But he must not control our discretion. He must not prevent us from having the same sources of information that he has. He makes the nomination. Why did he make that nomination? Was the old incumbent an unfit man, a corrupt man, a thief, a defaulter, or the like? Our discretion must be enlightened by all the information that the President has. I say, therefore, that we have the right to call for that information. At the same time we should be, to the President, always courteous; and if he should give any reason for withholding a paper—for example, because it was marked "confidential,"—I should not object to that. If there are papers not meant for the public eye, and he should choose to withhold them, as a matter of confidence, I would say that that was probably a case for the exercise of discretion. If he should say: "I do not care to talk about that; that came to me in confidence," that is one thing. But when he says that papers upon which he acts, containing charges made boldly and openly, controlled his reason, controlled his conduct in making an appointment—papers on the public file—he has no right to withhold those papers merely because they came to him about an executive matter. He ought to give them to us unless they are in the nature of secret, confidential papers, coming to him privately; but they ought not to be filed; they ought not to be there to poison the fame of a man or to affect his family in future time. If they are not to be seen by us, and they ought possibly to be seen by him, they ought to be put in the waste-basket without action. That is what I always do with anonymous papers that come to me.

PUGH'S NEW-FANGLED IDEAS.

Mr. Pugh came to the President's rescue as follows:

The call that you make upon the President or upon any officer of the Cabinet is for public documents. You do not claim that the Senate can call upon him for any other than public documents or public records. The character of those documents and those records determines the right of the Senate to their possession; the character of these public documents decides whether the Senate has the right to call for them. The use that the Senate intends to make of them determines its right to make the call. Who is to be the judge of these documents—as to whether they are public or private? Who is to be judge of whether this information or paper in possession of the President or member of his Cabinet should be sent to the Senate? Who is to be the judge of whether the Senate has the right to call for them? Some one must have the power to determine that question. There can be no impropriety in placing in the President the power to determine what the character of these documents is, and so whether the Senate has the power to call for them.

Mr. Sherman replied:

Where did the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Pugh) discover this new-fangled idea? Where are the precedents that enable him to say that the head of a department shall say what papers shall be given to the Legislative Department—that he shall say what papers from the files of a department shall be given to the Legislative Department of the Government? When, in all the hundred years of this country's history, was such a doctrine presented before? The Senator from Alabama (Mr. Pugh) was a member of the House many years ago. He will remember that, time and again, we investigated the Administrations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. We called before us all the papers, secret and public, in regard to the Administration, and they were never denied to us by the last two Democratic Presidents. They never contended that they could withhold one paper and give another. On the contrary, in obedience to law, the Secretary of the Navy sent to the House of Representatives a private letter of James Buchanan, which entered into the public records, and was commented upon and used. The idea of a distinction between papers, public and private, never occurred until during the present Administration. Why, Mr. President, the law is plain and mandatory. I happened to hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury at one time, and I was brought before both Houses of Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives—when they called on me for papers in a certain controverted case—and I will not refer to it at any length, because it was an executive session. They not only called on me for the papers, but they called on me to come in person to explain the papers and to give reasons why and wherefore. I never conceived that I had a right, as an executive officer, to put myself on my dignity and say: "I will show you such papers as will do me no harm and will keep back the others." They say I was reckless sometimes, but I never was so reckless as that. What right has the President to say for what purpose we shall use papers? If we have the right to use those papers at all, we have the right to use them for all they are worth. Is the President to have the right to say, "You shall use those papers for one purpose and not for another"? There is no such distinction. If the papers are on the public file we have the right to see them. They may be material or useful.

THE LAW LAID DOWN.

Mr. Pugh—Does the Senator claim for this body the right to review the action of the President in making removals?

Mr. Sherman—It is not necessary to go into that, but I say so without question, because it is the law, and I believe was constitutional when it was passed.

Mr. Harris—Does the Senator from Ohio claim that he has a right to review the grounds on which the President has made a suspension in vacation, which the law leaves wholly and exclusively to the discretion of the President?

Mr. Sherman—It is not a question of what we have a right to review, but what information we have a right to get from the Executive Department. I warrant you that I can show in the history of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) that he has been as persistent and insistent upon the right to examine these papers as any one else; for he has called for them himself over and over again, and they have never been denied. Mr. Sherman continued:

What we will do with these papers—whether we will steal them, or burn them, or destroy them—we do not allow the Executive Department to put any inquiries to us. We would not put any inquiries to the President of the United States, because the independence of that great office demands that he should not be inquired of for his reasons—demands that he should be treated with respect. But every paper on which he acts, on any duty whatever, executive or legislative, is ours as well as his. The papers filed with him to induce the removal of an officer are the very papers we ought to consider in the very question of appointment. Whether we should use them for one purpose or another is not now a matter of dispute. It may come up at another time. From the beginning of this Government until now the public archives have been as open to the Houses of Congress as to any other department of the Government. The law has been kept on the books, unbroken and unimpaired, by which the head of the great department may not only be compelled to bring all papers in his department, private or public, but may be compelled personally to come before either House to be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined. I state to Senators, as I have told some of you previously, that you are making a false issue here that will some day return to plague you. I would not recognize that any paper in the Government is beyond the right of this body or of the other. They have the plain right to them. They are charged in the House of Representatives with the power of impeaching—where motives may be inquired into. With this power to impeach every officer of the United States, why are they armed with the power of ascertaining the facts? They legislate on every question coming under the jurisdiction of the United States. Have they not the power to inquire of a department as to matters that may affect their action in the passage of a law? So in the Senate we have broader powers because we have the power to try impeachments. We are the court of last resort. We are executive officials also because we participate, to a great extent, with the President. No appointment can be made in this Government except by and with the consent of the Senate. How is that consent to be obtained? Is it by the suppression of papers or the denial of information? Is it by narrow and false—for I may say false—pretexts? Is it by denying the customs of a century? No, no. We ought to maintain and uphold, to the utmost, the power of the Senate for information, stopping only at the bounds of courtesy—bounds which the law of gentlemanly propriety impose upon men not to press an inquiry where it may impair the dignity and honor of another branch of the Government. But, short of that, and only short of that, we are entitled to all the information contained in the department.

At the close of Mr. Sherman's remarks the resolution of Mr. Eustis went over until tomorrow, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE SPOILS GENERALLY.

In the executive session replies from Secretary Manning to the resolutions of the Finance Committee calling for information with regard to certain Collectors of Internal Revenue were laid before the Senate. They were similar in tenor to that made by the Attorney-General in respect to the Dustin case.

Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Rules, reported today adversely on Mr. Platt's resolution providing for the consideration of Executive nominations in open session. Calendar.

The following are the Western Presidential Postmasters nominated today:

Illinois—E. P. Jaycox, Sandwich; Willis T. Grimes, Batavia.

Indiana—Alexander A. Davidson, Seymour; Geore E. Finney, Columbus.

Iowa—D. B. Hanan, New Hampton.

Michigan—James Croly, Cadillad; James Winnie, Grand Ledge; David B. Dennis, Coldwater; Sylvester J. Henbach, Constantine; Timothy D. Barron, St. Clair.

Minnesota—James H. Evans, Wabasha.

Missouri—John D. Russell, Sedalia.

Wisconsin—Jared C. Gregory, Madison.

The confirmations today were as follows:

Mark W. Sheafe, Register Land Office, Watertown, Dak.

F. M. Ziebach, Receiver Public Moneys, Yankton, Dak.

Edward A. Stevenson, Governor of Idaho.

Joseph S. Gillespie, Surveyor of Customs, Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. Lynch Pringle, Secretary of Legation, Central American States.

Hamilton C. Jones, United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina.

Postmasters—Justinian Myberry, Burligame, Kas.; Charles W. Lebow, Wawego, Kas.; John H. Hamlin, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; George D. Sanford, Grand Haven, Mich.; Cornelius S. Barrett, Charlotte, Mich.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today:

Illinois—Silas Moore Sr. Bogle; Jennie Stranigan, Charlotte; Joseph L. Terry, Millersburg; R. C. Randall, Olena.

Iowa—V. M. Conrad, Lewis; W. A. Wilber, Living Spring; Reuben Bly, Morrison; Charles Blanchain, Ossian; Charles G. Turner, Watkins; D. Steelwith, Conrad Grove.

Indiana—Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, North Indianapolis.

Michigan—John Maguire, Republic.

DECIDED AT LAST.

A LAWSUIT TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD COMES TO A CONCLUSION—END OF A FAMOUS MAINE CASE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The lawsuit, famous for its longevity and the pertinacity of the parties, of Elizabeth W. Greenwood, as executrix, against Percy L. Marvin, as executor, Le Grand Marvin, and others, has been decided by Judge Childs of the Supreme Court, who has handed down findings and decisions embraced in a document 124 pages long. The decision is in favor of the defendant Le Grand Marvin, and rewards his bitter fight and long waiting. The case is twenty-one years old, and arose out of a partnership quarrel between Le Grand Marvin and George L. Marvin, brothers, who were associated in the law, real estate, and banking business under an agreement dated March 22, 1842. The bone of contention is real estate scattered all over Buffalo and vicinity, which is now worth $200,000. George Marvin died years ago, and the suit has been carried on by his heirs ever since. Le Grand Marvin, who is 79 years old, is now in the hospital suffering from a broken leg. His eccentricities make him a well-known character.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Another of the series of celebrated suits between Gen. Charles P. Mattocks and John Winslow Jones has just been decided in favor of Gen. Mattocks. It was a suit brought by Gen. Mattocks to recover possession of a valuable piece of property, including land and buildings, and known as "The Cobb farm," situated at Riverton. This is a part of the property conveyed to Charles P. Mattocks by J. Winslow Jones & Co. (limited), and was valued in the appraisal of that company at $15,000. Jones had obtained possession of the property by a tax-title and set that up in opposition to Mattocks' title. After a full hearing before Judge Haskell the court ruled that Jones was not entitled to the possession of any part of the demanded property. Jones has filed exceptions. This is the last suit pending between these parties, between whom there have been a number of famous suits, in none of which has Jones succeeded.

A RUNAWAY RAILROAD TRAIN.

IT BREAKS AWAY ON A STEEP GRADE IN THE STREETS OF ST. LOUIS AND DOES MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning a terrific railway collision occurred on the Poplar street track, completely destroying eight cars and damaging the surrounding property to the extent of $20,000. The Poplar street track is controlled by the Missouri Pacific, and is the inlet to the Union Depot for the Iron Mountain Railroad. It has a steep grade from Fifth street to the river. This morning two engines with sixty-two loaded cars started from the Union Depot down the grade to the yards on the levee. When Fifth street was reached a coupling-pin broke and the train parted in two. The engine behind could not hold the cars back and the train ran away with it. They darted down the grade with increasing speed and dashed into the forward half of the train at Main street. Seven cars were thrown from the track and went through the brick walls of Bridge & Beache's foundry. The two-story saloon of William Lee was razed to the ground. No one was in it. The steps and front portion of Charles Bonsack's boarding-house were carried away and every building on both sides of the street for a block damaged. One of the cars was found in the cellar of a grocery-store. A private watchman named Dimmert was the only man hurt.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

THEY ARE OF PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO VESSEL-OWNERS, AND TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AS WELL.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—Two of Judge Brown's decisions today were of great importance to vessel-men. In the case of the schooner Lizzie A. Law the court held that it is competent for a vessel-owner to show that he delivered all the grain laden on his vessel despite the terms of the bill of lading, and that a master has no authority to bind the vessel or her owners for cargo not laden on board.

In the case of Carbary, drowned by the foundering of the steam-barge Enterprise, the Continental Insurance Company claimed that, as the vessel had been turned over to them as a total loss, they became its owners. The loss was one for which they were protected by the Limited Liability act, and hence there could be no recovery against them. Judge Brown sustained the right of the company to the benefit of the act.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—James Ryan, a brother of Archbishop Ryan of Buffalo, N. Y., was killed at Butler, this State, this afternoon, by falling from a hay wagon. His neck was dislocated and death was instantaneous. He was a substantial farmer, and a man of literary tastes, having been educated for the priesthood.

THE RED FLAG OF RUIN.

A Meeting of the Unemployed in London Captured by the Socialists.

Their Incendiary Harangues Transform the Listeners into a Howling, Senseless Mob.

The Police Powerless Before 50,000 Enraged Demons Who Rob and Beat People for Hours.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Just before the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry and the assumption of power by Lord Salisbury, Trafalgar Square, where the Nelson monument is located, was the scene of wild rioting in which a frenzied mob sought to show its wrath at the Government's proposal to increase the tax on beer. Scenes of terror ensued, but the trouble was quelled with comparatively little trouble. Today there was another meeting at the same place, and a riot followed, but its results were far more terrible, and tonight the hospitals are filled with hundreds of innocent victims of the mad mob's senseless wrath, and in some of the streets it would seem as if a cyclone had swept them, leaving behind demolished houses and shops almost without end.

The riot began at a so-called distress demonstration, but which is believed to have been inspired not so much by the actual desperation of the masses who are in enforced idleness—though their condition is quite as deplorable as it is represented to be—as by ulterior motives on the part of the leaders. One of the leading spirits of the disorder, Lemmon, is said to have been actuated by a desire to strengthen the position of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as President of the Local Government Board, though precisely how he expected to achieve his object through the means he employed is not altogether clear. The purpose of the Socialists, led by Burns of Nottingham, is reported to have been to strengthen the organization of the Socialist labor movement, the precipitation of a riot as a consequence of his efforts being a secondary matter. That he has materially augmented his following no one doubts, but it is also true that he has strengthened the force against which the Socialistic element will ever be compelled to contend, and the demonstration as a means either to its real or ostensible end has failed utterly.

THE BEGINNING.

The proceedings in Trafalgar Square were opened with an assemblage of 10,000 men. Police were present in large numbers. They at once saw that the Socialistic element of London greatly predominated in the crowd, which was managed by well-known Socialists, and that extraordinary vigilance would be necessary to preserve the peace. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Mr. Burns, who ran as the Socialist candidate in Nottingham in the recent election. He sneered at the police and acted generally as if he wished to bring about a conflict between them and the people. Finally he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering an harangue. He was well aware that this act would not be tolerated, and the police politely ordered him to get down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist "interference with the exercise of popular rights." The officers, however, were determined, and they pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of humanity and by force removed Mr. Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented, and the streets adjacent were packed with surging mobs. The stir in the elevated spot where the Burns incident took place was easily perceptible over most of the area covered by the concourse, and the sight of the helmets and uniforms in the struggle was accepted as a visible proof of the commencement of the "fight against the law." The intelligence was responded to with a general and fearful howl and an attempted rush from all directions to the point of interest.

INFLAMMATORY RESOLUTIONS.

Burns had now been removed some distance from the position he had attempted to occupy. He became emboldened by the cries of the throng and made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground. He was so effectively helped by the mob that the officers on the spot were brushed out of the way, and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal, accompanied by a number of other Socialistic leaders. Burns bore a red flag, and he waved it to the assemblage as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts, repeated again and again. Burns now leisurely finished his address. He then read a fiercely-worded resolution. This denounced the "authors of the present distress in England"; demanded that Parliament start public works to give employment and bread to the tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work through no fault of their own, but because of bad government; declared that it was the duty of the Government to afford every facility for the employment of British capital at home for the benefit of the British people, and to give British enterprise preference over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for Parliament to earnestly legislate for the relief of the depression in the English agricultural industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a Minister of Commerce and a Minister of Agriculture, and concluded with the resolve that copies should be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Parnell, and the Board of Public Works. The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by fierce comments and short explanatory speeches by the various orators who stood with Burns. Some of these went so far as to warn the Government that, although the "starving mechanics" of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful agitation, they were bound to get bread, and would get it by attacking the bakers' shops next if the Government did not come to their relief. Burns himself, in one of these side speeches, denounced the present House of Commons as a body of landlords and capitalists, for whom hanging was too good. He also declared that the people had assembled to summon Parliament to immediately relieve the distress of the British workingman; that the people wanted the question settled at once, and peacefully if possible, otherwise revolution was inevitable.

INCITING THE MOB TO ACTION.

All this aggravated the excitement of the huge mass, and the police made another assault. They succeeded in forcing their way up to the pedestal just as the resolutions, which had already been offered and seconded, were about to be submitted to the mob for approval. The officers at once ordered the proceedings to be discontinued on the pedestal and commanded Burns and his colleagues to come down. This they refused to do, and the officers thereupon dragged them down by force and drove them from the pedestal. It was evident that Burns expected that the application of violence to him would precipitate a riot, and it was also apparent that the officers immediately engaged in removing the orators feared an attack. But the men composing the mob were not yet in fighting humor, and contented themselves for the time with hooting the police and covering them with flour, dirt, and garbage.

After their ejection neither Mr. Burns nor any of his colleagues made any further attempts to get back. They at once left the scene and proceeded to the wall of the National Gallery. They mounted the wall, pointed to the doors and windows, and bitterly denounced the inmates. This looked like an attempt to set the mob on the building. The mob was excited but not up to the point of violence yet.

Burns and his colleagues, seeing this, vacated the Reform Club steps and proceeded to the Carlton Club, where they repeated their tactics. By this time the mob was tremendous in numbers and verging on desperation. Stories of what the police had said and done at the Nelson Column had been circulated from mouth to mouth, exaggerated with every repetition, until the "starving mechanics" were convinced that the authorities had actually dared them to a conflict. Such fire as was ready for ignition and within touching distance was inflamed by the speeches delivered on the National Gallery wall.

THE MINE FIRED.

The mob was split up into many divisions by being forced down the different streets by the pressure from Trafalgar Square to get nearer the occurrences at the club-houses, and the various divisions started off hooting, howling, and challenging the authorities. The invaded streets were at once abandoned to the rioters, who, finding themselves no longer opposed vented their ill-will against well-housed people and against the clubs by stoning the dwellings and club-houses along the way.

That part of the Trafalgar Square mob which went to Hyde Park was composed of the hordes which had filled up Cockspur street, Pall Mall, and St. James street, where Carlton Club was attacked. This long drawn out throng bent at Regent street, which begins at Pall Mall, about half-way between Nelson's Monument and St. James street, and moved northward through Regent street to Piccadilly, a quarter of mile away, and, passing around Regent's circus, went north again through Regent street a half mile to Oxford circus. The rioters turned here to the left, and went west down Oxford street to Hyde Park, three-quarters of a mile. This route was undoubtedly chosen by the leaders for the purpose of keeping the crowd on safe ground, as they would be on the north side of the park. If the mob had gone along St. James street to Piccadilly and thence to Park Lane it might run too near the barracks on the south side of the park. That part of the mob which was drawn east through St. James street to Regent attempted to enter the war office opposite St. James square, but was scared away, the sentinel confronting it with his bayonet.

THE POLICE SWEPT AWAY.

Arnold Morley's residence is in the Piccadilly portion of this route. The house was formerly occupied by John Bright and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the house Morley (the new Patronage Secretary) was in. He loudly called for help and a number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men. But finally they were swept away like chaff and hosts of desperate men rushed up Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded the door, but it was burst open and the house overrun, despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building.

A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home. The Devonshire Club's house, in St. James street, was twice attacked. The first attack upon this building took place at the very beginning of the riot and was very savage.

Hatchett's Hotel is a large, well-known hostelry at Nos. 37 and 68 Piccadilly. When the mob passed this locality many of the rank and file were hungry, and made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment, and sacked it of food and drink and left the building badly wrecked.

As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage which was pressed against the curb by the passing of the procession and abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized and in an instant broken up and the wheel spokes, shafts, and other good pieces carried away for clubs.

The Turf Club's house, being in Piccadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters as they went by, and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones.

All along Regent and Oxford streets, between Piccadilly and Hyde Park, houses were attacked indiscriminately and their windows smashed in.

FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

After Mr. Burns had been driven away from the Nelson Monument by the police and had spoken from the National Gallery wall and Carlton Club steps, a savage fight took place between his adherents, the Socialists and anti-Socialists. The battle raged for some time, but the Socialists proved victorious and lifted Burns to their shoulders. They bore him aloft to Regent street, where with him they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde Park, Burns leading the whole way. At the park, when the mob had all collected, Burns again addressed them. This speech was even more violent than the others he made. The language was exciting and the whole address calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other Socialistic speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife. When the speaking was over the mob broke up into sections. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The affrighted residents along the thoroughfare had not yet recovered from the panic, and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed. Wine-shops were broken in and their contents distributed freely to whomsoever wished to drink. Beer-saloons were similarly treated. Tailor-shops were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cloth thrown out into the street, to be taken by those strongest in the fights which resulted. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times the policemen attempted to save assailed property and make arrests, but were every time beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners.

DARING THE POLICE.

In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar Square, occupying the time in daring the police "to come on" and making rushes at the constables and other obnoxious persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite pillars. These fell across Charing Cross and blocked traffic to and from the Charing Cross Railway Station. The police made several most desperate exertions to clear away the obstruction, but were easily resisted every time by the mob, which held its ground so well at Trafalgar Square that, until they voluntarily abandoned the scene, the entire power of the police proved insufficient to clear the way to one of the most important railway stations in the world large enough to permit even a single carriage line to pass to or from the depot.

A SULLEN BUT SATISFIED RETREAT.

Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalger Square and went away satisfied that, without having actually collided with the police, they had won the day. As the mob dispersed its sections made havoc in the streets, until all had dwindled away. The scenes which characterized the retreat in that section of the Hyde Park mob which went through Oxford street also attended the retreat of the other sections. Every street they entered was surrendered to them.

At midnight the police reports concurred in stating that never before in the present generation has such a disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood. Some officials declare that upwards of 50,000 men must have been rioting for at least six hours, with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade, yet no life is reported taken. If the police had been strong enough to attack the mob at any point there might have been terrible records to make. But at midnight everything was pretty much as it was during the day, and the whole thing appears to have been a sort of a nightmare. While it lasted the city was thoroughly excited, but the mob was essentially English; it made a frightful demonstration, was not resisted, and went to bed at the usual time.

SUMMING IT UP.

According to later estimates 15,000 persons were engaged in the Trafalgar Square demonstration. Two-thirds of the crowd were bona-fide unemployed workingmen, the remainder Socialists. The two sections not in accord were in frequent collisions. The workingmen took no part in the riotous acts that followed the meeting at Trafalgar Square. The Socialists, aroused to fury by the violent tirades of the speakers in the square, created the reign of terror of hours' duration.

Jewelry stores were broken into and the contents carried off by the mob.

Carriages containing women were stopped on the streets and the occupants forced to alight. Some of the rioters entered the vehicles and drove at the head of the crowd.

The mob swept through the street, shouting: "Smash windows!"

"Let's get inside the shops."

All decently-attired persons who encountered the rioters were maltreated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usage.

CHURCHILL HOOTED.

Lord Randolph Churchill appeared at a window of the Carlton Club Building when the mob reached there. He was loudly hooted and menaced with clinched fists by rioters.

The leaders of the Socialists, especially Burns, Hyndman, Williams, and Champion, will probably be prosecuted.

The most violent acts were committed on North and South Audley streets and Oxford street. Probably 200 shops and club houses were seriously damaged. About fifty shops were pillaged, including jewelers, bankers, butchers, and wine shops.

Hundreds of inoffensive people were maltreated.

The police were powerless at first, but ultimately succeeded in restoring order by breaking up the ranks of the rioters into small squads.

The military was kept under arms all the evening, while policemen patrolled the streets.

MISCELLANEOUS DAMAGE.

Among the incidents of the progress of the mob from Trafalgar Square toward Hyde Park was the rough treatment inflicted upon the Earl of Darbrey (Lord Cremorne in the Irish Peerage). As the mob entered Pall Mall Lord Cremorne was discovered making his way through the crowd of bystanders, apparently seeking a place of safety. He was set upon by a detachment of the rioters and severely mauled and beaten, finally escaping with many bruises and minus several of his garments and a valuable scarf-pin.

Several members of Arthur's and Brooks' Clubs in St. James street narrowly escaped being hit by stones, with which the air was filled as the crowd passed those buildings.

A shower of stones was directed against the town residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in Stratton street, Piccadilly, but it is thought the attack was mischievious rather than malicious. A very gaudy and particularly aggressive cockatoo was hanging in its cage in one of the windows of the Baroness' house, and it addressed the mob vehemently, if not eloquently. The bird's remarks were obviously not in harmony with the proceedings, and exceptions, which took the form of stones, were immediately filed. Little damage was done.

Your correspondent twice drove and thrice walked through the crowd during the hight of the disorder, and observed that many of the men composing the gathering were generally of decent appearance and apparently what they pretended to be—workingmen. There was, of course, upon the outskirts, the usual fringe of boys and ugly-looking bummers who make up in noise and brutality what they lack in courage and sympathy with the object of the assembly, but they were comparatively few in numbers.

EFFECT.

The police are receiving on all sides the highest commendation for their splendid exhibition of firmness, tempered with patience and forbearance, in dealing with the excited crowd.

The demonstration will prove very troublesome to Sir Hugh Childers, Home Secretary, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, the new Under Secretary for the Home Department. The latter, being himself a workingman, is naturally expected to sympathize with any movement promising to ameliorate the condition of the laborer and the artisan, and the measure of his assistance to Mr. Childers will probably not be very large. The affair has its chief significance, however, in showing the strength and thorough discipline of the London Socialists and the dangerous readiness of the London arabs to engage in anything that promises mischief, and it is undeniable that it must have injurious effects upon the prestige of the Government, both at home and abroad. Another of its effects will probably be to compel Mr. Gladstone to contemplate the facts of the situation. The Premier really lives in a cloudland of adulation and has not hitherto been suspected of gravely considering the various small causes which have combined to bring about today's outbreak.

Mr. Parnell is said to be much alarmed at the prospect that the affair will cause a condition of chaos in the Cabinet.

LOOKING OVER THE GROUND.

LONDON, Feb. 9—4 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The police give vivid accounts of the results of the turbulence. The Tory papers naturally adopt these exaggerations with the view of fixing obloquy on the alleged Radicals. But the observation of the correspondent shows the turbulence was not of workingmen, who had a demonstration, but of thieves, pickpockets, roughs, and hangers-on. As a New York spectator observed: "It was a street row, which Byrne, Murray, or Williams would have clubbed into flight in ten minutes." The fact is, the police were reluctant, fearing to commit violence on the new political party.

In numerous instances shopkeepers lost property to the value of from $10 to $300.

The establishment of the Messrs. Pickett, jewelers on Oxford street, was completely gutted by the rioters, who carried away jewelry valued at many thousands of pounds. Marshall & Snellgrove's, Peter Robinson's, and other large stores were wrecked by the mob. Large quantities of jewelry, boots, clothing, etc., which were found in the streets, have been handed to the police.

The *Times* says: "If Burns and Hyndman have not already been arrested they should be taken into custody at once. No misplaced fear of making martyrs of them ought to prevent their punishment. Genuine unemployed workmen are sufferers by such riots and the succeeding anger which outlines public sympathy. The Government must organize an emigration scheme."

The *News* attributes yesterday's riot to Socialists and fair traders taking advantage of an excellent opportunity to convince the world that a social revolution is brewing. There is nothing to cause serious alarm. The riot ought to provoke neither anger nor a panic. The distress is very real and efforts should be made to alleviate it. Owing to the long absence of riots the police were taken by surprise. The riot renders the lesson that a disposition exists to use empty stomachs and idle hands for purposes of political and social agitation.

CLEVELAND'S HARD LUCK.

Snubbed by Silver Men—Tariff Talk to Precede Coinage-Suspension Debate.

The Bridewell Lot Bill Passes the Senate—The Representatives Want Clerks.

Springer's Dakota Measure—Status of the Telephone Suits—Why Dorsheimer Resigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The silver advocates in Congress are doing more now than any other class of persons to keep the public agitated on this question. They have just now a fresh grievance against the Administration in the reply of Secretary Manning, which was agreed upon in the last Cabinet meeting, to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his reasons for not putting more silver dollars into circulation and for the silver policy of the Administration. This reply simply directs the House to the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and it is in perfect accord with the President's settled purpose to interfere as little as possible in Congressional matters, to fully make known his views on public questions in his annual message, and then go his way and let Congress do the same. Yet it is regarded by the silver people as a snub from the Administration and they are very bitter in their denunciations. They have joined hands with the anti-civil service reformers in all sorts of schemes against the President to prevent his reëlection if he has such aspirations. They charge that his Administration is run in the interest of New-Yorkers and moneyed people in the East; that even offices which should be controlled by the South and West are given to people in the East, or influenced by Eastern interests.

⁂

The report of a bill by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in relation to the suspension of the coinage of the standard dollar has been looked for with some anxiety since the organization of the House. Chairman Bland has been quoted as authority for a number of contradictory statements as to the probable action of his committee, all of which Mr. Bland disavows. The truth of the matter is that the Coinage Committee has agreed upon but one point—that in regard to the time when it will be best to take action. It has been concluded to await the report of Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill from the Ways and Means Committee. Tariff legislation will involve a question of policy, which it is believed had better be disposed of before divisions are created among Democrats on other subjects. The precipitation of a silver debate or the result of a vote on suspension might cause combinations of disappointed members whom it would be impossible to win over to the support of the scheme of reform on the tariff. Therefore the temper of the Democrats will be tried first with the hope of making a record in line with the pledges of that party, leaving silver, which is not a party issue, to be taken up later. Mr. Morrison's efforts to cut off silver speeches is thus accounted for. The talk that Mr. Randall has been induced not to oppose the tariff reformers is understood to have some foundation.

⁂

Senator Logan called up the Bridewell Lot bill in the Senate this afternoon, and it was passed without opposition. About the same time Lawler, in the House, introduced his bill, the purpose of which is to defeat the Wisconsin Central people by having the Government put up a building on the property at once. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds does not meet till the latter part of the week, so that the Senate measure will get before it as soon as Lawler's proposition. The Illinois member of the committee is Nick Worthington of Peoria. The fight against the railroad getting the property will be made chiefly in the committee, but if this proves ineffective Ward and Lawler will probably oppose it on the floor. Le Grand Odell and others who have been fighting the proposition to let a depot be built north of Polk street are still here. The presence of M. M. Kirkman of the Northwestern is also claimed to bode no good to the Wisconsin Central; but on the other hand, it is denied that he is interfering in the struggle. Odell and the property-owners he represents will be satisfied if the railroad will consent to widen Fifth avenue. If an amendment of this kind is grafted on the Senate bill they will not give Lawler any support. The Wisconsin Central managers don't say yet whether they will make this concession or not.

⁂

There was some significance in the House talk today about more committee clerks. It was plain that the services of these were not badly needed. If they had been necessary members of the Committee on Accounts would not have opposed allowing this help. Cannon of Illinois reflected the sentiments of a large majority when he set forth the true reason why clerkships were increasing. This was that Representatives had fully as much right to secretaries at the expense of the Government as had Senators. Members of the House, he said, voted the appropriations out of which these Senatorial clerks were paid. If the Senators were not entitled to this help the Representatives had no business voting the people's money away. If it were proper for the members of one branch to each have a clerk it was equally proper for the others, and members of the House showed themselves cowards in not demanding what was rightfully theirs. This talk met with a responsive chord in the hearts of the Democratic members, who are overloaded with correspondence from office-hunting constituents. They voiced their views by voting clerks to the fourth-class committees which asked this boon.

If there was any way of giving each Representative a clerk it would be done. One proposition has already been made by a Michigan member. This was to allow each member a set amount for clerk hire in lieu of mileage, and this was favorably reported today by Mr. Dockrey from the Committee on Accounts, but the cutting off of one perquisit in order to get another does not meet the want of the ordinary Congressman. He is waiting for some Ben Butler to make a bold stand to secure a clerk for every member, after the manner in which the salary grab was put through a few years ago.

⁂

Mr. Springer's bill, introduced in the House today, to enable the people of Dakota, east of the Missouri River, to form a Constitution and State Government and be admitted into the Union as a State provides that all that part of the Territory of Dakota lying east of the Missouri River and the twenty-third degree and forty minutes meridian of longitude west of Washington may be formed into the State of Dakota. This line leaves Bismarck out of the new State, and it will be the Capital of the new Territory of Lincoln, hereafter to be organized in case Dakota, east of the line named, is admitted into the Union as a State. Congress may hereafter annex the Territory of Lincoln to the State of Dakota or admit it into the Union as a separate State after the extinguishment of the titles to the Sioux Indians' and other reservations. The great Indian reservations are to be kept in a Territorial jurisdiction until the Indian problem is finally settled. The State of Dakota must irrevocably consent in her Constitution to this annexation at such time as Congress may determine. One hundred and fifty-three delegates shall be elected in fifty-one districts of equal population to a Constitutional Convention. The provision of the Illinois Constitution as to minority representation is incorporated in the bill for the election of the delegates. The election is to be held the second Tuesday of June next, the convention to meet the second Tuesday of August, and the Constitution to be submitted to the people of the proposed State at the next regular election in November. If ratified the Legislature will assemble in January, organize, and elect two United States Senators. State officers and two members of Congress are to be elected at the time the Constitution is submitted. The qualified electors at the election for delegates may designate on their ballots a place for the location of the State Capital. The place having the greatest number of votes shall be the temporary seat of Government and the place where the Constitutional Convention shall meet. The convention shall submit to a popular vote when the Constitution is submitted the three places having the highest number of votes. If any one place receives a majority of all votes cast on this question that place shall be the Capital; if not, the Legislature shall submit the two places having the highest number of votes at the next regular election for members of the Legislature, and the place having the greatest number of votes shall be the Capital. Two United States District Courts are established in the new State, and the places and times of meeting are fixed in the bill. The bill requires the Constitutional Convention to abolish all counties having less than 3,000 inhabitants and consolidate the territory into new counties of not less than that number. This provision, Mr. Springer thinks, will be a great relief to tax-ridden localities where as many as fifty voters were allowed to organize a new county.

This bill, it is believed, will be substantially adopted by the House Committee on Territories, of which Mr. Springer is a member. He has carefully prepared it and will urge its passage in committee and in the House. It provides for admitting 420,000 of the inhabitants into the Union and leaves only about 80,000 people to be organized into the Territory of Lincoln. Mr. Springer will oppose the admission of any part of the great Sioux Indian Reservation into the Union as a part of any State until the Indian titles are extinguished. He maintains that during the transition state of Indians, from holding lands in common to holdings in severalty, and from the habits of barbarians to those of civilization, the great reservations should be kept under Territorial Governments and subject to the control of Congress.

⁂

Ex-Senator Thurman failed to reach Washington today, apparently not having understood that his presence was wanted at this period of the telephone litigation. A telegram from him asking when he would be needed was answered by the request that he come on at once. He will probably reach Washington tomorrow evening. The bill of complaint is finished. It meets the approval of Solicitor-General Goode, and the statement is made that the President has scrutinized it. The attorneys for the opposition companies unite in the belief that it is a very strong document—by far the strongest that the Bell monopoly has been called on to answer. No definit place is named for trial except that it be somewhere west of the Alleghenies, with the chances in favor of Cincinnati. The Bell managers, it is thought, are at last convinced that they have nothing further to gain by the attacks on Garland, and to have called a halt in their own particular organs. They realize that the Government will press its case, and it wouldn't help them whether a change were made in the Cabinet or not. Solicitor-General Goode would stay, and for all practical purposes he is the Government in the pending litigation.

[A New York *World's* Washington special says: It may be said to be definitly settled that Attorney-General Garland will be asked to resign his seat in the Cabinet. The President is inclined to think that Mr. Garland is proving too great a load for his Administration. It is not improbable that the whole situation will be discussed at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

The New York *Sun*, in a column editorial on "The President's Duty," in which the telephone question is caustically reviewed and compared with Credit Mobilier, between which and the Pan-Electric telephone it is held "there is morally not a particle of difference," goes on to say: "The President has it in his power to save the Democracy from harm. He may believe, as others do, that Mr. Garland and other high officials are not corrupt personally, and were carried away by temptation into a great error. But as his Administration has been compromised and his party is suffering from their acts, it is his duty to ask for their retirement."]

⁂

A controlling influence in the resignation of Dorsheimer as District-Attorney at New York is understood to have been the resentment of the Administration towards the *World* and *Sun* of New York. Both have been more or less at outs with Mr. Cleveland, but retaliation was not considered the proper course until they sprang the Pan-Electric Telephone scandal. This was so patent an attempt to break up the Cabinet that it was deemed proper to let the New York public know there was one genuine Democratic Administration organ in the city, and it was the one over whose destinies Mr. Dorsheimer presided. That he might be unhampered it was thought the correct thing for him to drop his Federal office. This is the explanation that is accepted by most Democrats.

⁂

Supervising Architect Bell says Superintendent Mike Bailey's coming visit to the Capital was the latter's own plan. Bailey wrote to know if he couldn't come on to present plans for the Custom-House repairs, for a new Appraiser's store, for taking care of the bridewell lot, and for about everything else at Chicago in which the Government is interested. Bell replied that there was no objection on the part of the Treasury officials, though they didn't know of any pressing necessity. Bailey will be given a chance to present his views to the department, which is probably all he wanted.

⁂

The House Committee on Railways and Canals is to hold a special meeting Wednesday to hear John W. Bookwalter, the Ohio capitalist and politician, talk about water communications. Bookwalter, it is said, has been making a study of the world's canal system—something after the manner he looked into the India wheat problem—and has formulated some original theories the benefit of which he is willing to give Congress. At its meeting today the committee heard Mr. Willis of Battle Creek, Mich., in advocacy of his plan for a canal from the Detroit River to Lake Michigan, cutting straight through the southern part of the State. The sub-committee on the Hennepin Canal will make its report Thursday.

⁂

Mr. Luther Dearborn and Judge Cothran arrived here yesterday, and secured rooms in a private boarding-house, thus announcing their determination to remain some time and to avoid politics. Judge Cothran said tonight that they were both here on private business not connected in any way with politics or of importance to the public. As far as he was concerned, he would not accept any office in the gift of the President, and he thought his companion was of the same mind. They had not called at the White House, but should probably do so before returning home, merely to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate. Both gentlemen were at the Capitol this afternoon, and afterward called upon First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, who is an old friend. Despite their disclaimers the Illinois colony would have it that they were, like everybody else who comes from the Prairie State, on the hunt for office. Since Mr. Dearborn had been a candidate for Sub-Treasurer they thought he might crowd Gurney off the track in the race for the Controllership of the Currency. But all this was denied, and then it was said the pair were here to settle the District Attorneyship, which is thought to be coming to a focus. At the Department of Justice it was said this afternoon that they had not called, that there had been no request for the papers at the White House, and Mr. Tuthill's resignation had not yet been received. Nevertheless, it is looked for daily. State Senator Duncan's friends are still here looking after his interests. Melville W. Fuller also remains on the ground, and "Whig" Ewing loses nothing by his presence.

⁂

George M. Pullman, who has been here for some days, will probably be heard before the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce tomorrow.

Secretary Hotchkiss of the Lumbermen's Exchange has returned from New York. He has not yet heard from the papers he left at the War Department, but did not expect an early answer. Mr. Hotchkiss says he has so far heard of no opposition from the Chicago delegation to the lumbermen's plan for settling the Lake-Front controversy.

Ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln is in the city.

The interests of the hungry officeseekers who haven't got into the Chicago Custom-House are being cared for by Mr. Fox of some time reputation at Springfield.

CRAWFORD'S DEATH.

IT WAS NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN A BRUTAL MURDER ON THE PART OF THE MEXICANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The official report of Lieut. Maus in regard to the killing of Capt. Crawford by Mexican soldiers is made public, but it contains nothing more than has been published heretofore, with one exception, and this is that Lieut. Maus is positive the Mexicans knew they were firing on United States troops. The Mexicans were very insolent and threatening.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 8.—An officer of the army in Salt Lake has a letter from a brother officer in Arizona in a position to know what he writes, saying:

Crawford was foully murdered by the Mexicans. That is all there is to it. They knew who it was they were killing, as they had been talking to him nearly half an hour before shooting at him.

LEAD FOR THE MOB.

The Militia Fires into the Chinese Persecutors at Seattle with Deadly Effect.

President Cleveland Says No Regular Troops Will Be Sent to the Scene.

Labor Troubles in the Coke Regions—The Strikers Turn Incendiaries—One Man Wounded.

SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 8.—At an early hour this morning the militia and home guards marched to ocean dock, where the Chinamen were confined, and took charge. Warrants had previously been issued for the arrest of the prominent agitators. Before daylight the work of arresting them began, and by 8 o'clock all the leaders were in jail. They were, however, immediately bailed out. All the Chinamen on board the steamer were marched to the court-house by the militia in answer to a writ of habeas corpus sworn out yesterday, and no opposition was made to this move. Judge Greene informed each Chinaman that he was at perfect liberty to go or stay, as he chose. The vast majority chose to leave. They were accordingly escorted to the steamer, and those who wished to stay were escorted to their homes. Up to this time there had been no bloodshed, although the streets were crowded. At noon, however, an attack was made on the home guards by a few hotheads. The guards were finally ordered to fire, and responded with a volley. Four men fell, one being killed and three wounded. Their names are:

BERNARD MULLANE, killed.

JAMES MURPHY, a special policeman, shot through the arm.

JOHN SMITH, shot in the right arm.

Unknown man shot through the head and fatally wounded.

The militia formed a hollow square and held the mob at bay for fully an hour. The crowd then slowly melted away. There is intense excitement. Business is generally suspended. The Queen sailed at 1 p. m. with 195 Chinamen on board.

About 100 Chinamen who had intended to sail today could not go because the ship was crowded, and were escorted back to Chinatown by the military, the crowd threatening them all the way. The troops were very cool, however, and stood firm, and the crowd, having felt the bullets once, did not care about a similar experience. The members of the military companies were threatened with lynching, but were not molested.

Gov. Squire has placed the city under martial law, and this cuts off all judicial proceedings. A Provost Marshal was appointed, the business houses ordered closed between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m., and the saloons closed indefinitly. The troops, when taking the Chinamen to Chinatown, inclosed the Celestials in a square. The coolies were frightened nearly to death and could hardly walk.

The call for volunteers for the militia was responded to liberally, and the authorities were plentifully supplied with ammunition. All rioters were warned to leave the city, but the mob is cowed. The Chinese question is forgotten, and the only feeling of the mob is revenge on the militia. The appeals for the regular troops have been unavailing, though a company of regulars could very soon restore peace.

NO REGULAR TROOPS TO BE SENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Dispatches were received at the Department of Justice and at the War Department this morning confirming the outbreak against the Chinese in Seattle, W. T., and asking that United States troops be sent to quell the disturbance. The telegrams were contradictory in their statements, but in none of them was there sufficient reason shown why the General Government should be called on for help. The papers were sent to the White House, and after their examination by the President he decided that the local authorities must take care of the matter themselves. Attorney-General Garland said that similar demands for assistance were of frequent occurrence and the President thought that an end should be made of it. The present difficulty had not, in his opinion, reached such a state as to allow of the Government's taking any part in it.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 8.—Two hundred and fifty troops will probably leave Vancouver for Seattle.

BLOOD AND INCENDIARISM IN THE COKE REGIONS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—A serious affray took place this morning at the Henry Clay Coke-Works of Frick & Co., near Broad Ford. About 300 strikers from Leisenring marched this morning to the Henry Clay Works, where a few men were at work. When the strikers appeared on the hill above the ovens they began to fire upon the workmen. They kept up this firing for some little time, but nobody was hurt. As they came near and their aim was better some men were slightly injured.

One of the men who was beaten by the strikers for refusing to quit work a day or two ago returned the fire. He shot several times and hit one of the men, who fell and was carried off by his companions. It is not known how badly he was injured. This returning of their fire infuriated the strikers, who set upon William Soisson, the foreman of the men, and gave him a severe beating. The man was left lying on the ground, unable to walk or defend himself from stray kicks which the rioters gave him as they passed to and fro.

The strikers then made an attack upon the tipple-house, drove the men in charge out of it, and upset the office stove, which caused the building to be set on fire. The employés of the company made a plucky attempt to put out the fire and save the tipple, but were driven away by the strikers, who surrounded the tipple and guarded it until it was consumed. They allowed the company's employés to attempt to save the boilers after the tipple was destroyed. The strikers did not attempt to burn anything else, but after remaining at the works a short time longer they went to the Sterling works, where they did some little damage and injured a couple of men.

Two Deputy-Sheriffs were at the Henry Clay ovens, but were powerless to do more than identify some of the ringleaders. At Sterling Sheriff Stewart met the strikers. He had about a dozen deputies with him. He made a speech to the strikers, and they seemed disposed to listen to him at first, but when he counseled them to avoid further violence they hooted him and became very violent. No arrests could be made.

The mob then left for Scottdale, where they met 500 strikers and held a mass-meeting this afternoon. The loss to Frick & Co. by the burning of the tipple will be from $3,000 to $4,000.

Wyatt, the coke charge, who shot at the strikers, is said to have slightly wounded himself by a pistol ball, and to have been badly beaten lately.

Informations for riot, arson, and assault will be made against the strikers engaged in the outbreak, and wholesale arrests will take place at once. Frick & Co. deny the report that they intended replacing the Hungarians with Italians.

The striker who was shot is an Italian named Saggi. The bullet passed under the edge of his right shoulder blade and lodged in his body, inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound. About twenty-five men were in the slope when the tipple was fired and a number of them were badly scorched in getting out. Several cars standing on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad under the tipple were partly burned. The trouble in the regions is believed to be just commencing. The strikers propose to force all the workmen out, and if they resist loss of life and destruction of property is anticipated.

The mass-meeting at Scottdale today is largely attended. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon over $300 had been donated to the strikers by the merchants of Scottdale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—After leaving Broad Ford no further violence was indulged in. The strikers marched quietly to Scottdale, where they helped to swell the crowd at the meeting there to at least 8,000. The meeting was held with a view of showing the operators that the backbone of the strike was still unbroken. News from all over the region showed but few men working at the advance. After deciding to continue the struggle the meeting adjourned, and 400 of the strikers started to the Jimtown works. At 5 o'clock they reached Jimtown and were met by Sheriff Sterling and a posse of deputies, but they marched to the works. A meeting was called, and nearly all the men employed came out and promised to join the strike in the morning. The men then dispersed for the night, and no trouble has since been reported.

Fred Kaise, the Frenchman who fired the first shot from the Henry Clay works today, escaped during the mêlée and is now under guard in the company's store. He is the same man that was assaulted at Morgan's works several weeks ago, and when he saw the strikers coming he fired the shot which led to the destruction of the property.

William Trimbath was arrested this evening, charged with being a leader in today's outbreak.

Donations are coming in liberally, and tomorrow a store will be opened at Connellsville. It will be presided over by those who know the needy.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 8.—Five hundred strikers on their way to the Scottdale meeting made an ineffectual attempt to clear the works at Alice, but were repulsed by the police without bloodshed. The meeting at Scottdale was a very stormy one, and strong resolutions were adopted. Superintendent Lynch tonight captured the leader of the mob which destroyed the Henry Clay tipple. There is a great deal of excitement among the strikers here tonight, as many of them are filled with fighting whisky.

A DECAYING PALACE.

THE GLITTERING CARNIVAL STRUCTURE AT ST. PAUL MELTING AWAY—GLOOM AND DESPONDENCY THE RESULT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The continued warm weather is playing havoc with the magnificent walls and towers of the ice palace. The visitor, as he approached the carnival grounds this afternoon, found the great arched entrance was closed by stout ropes. The water pours in little streams down the walls. The keystone is separated from its adjacent blocks of ice by wide fissures and is in momentary danger of falling. Blocks have dropped in large numbers from the top of the arch and their fragments litter up the driveway, melting and forming little mud pools on the snowless ground. All visitors today are required to pass in through the narrow pedestrian's gateway, from which water constantly drips. The south wall of the castle, which is seen first, has completely lost its crystal translucence, and from the battlements to the ground is the color of snow. Blocks of ice from the top of the wall have fallen and lie in pieces on the ground. The round turret on the southeast corner of the main tower bulges far out and seems likely to fall from its hight of 100 feet. The ice-blocks everywhere, except in a small portion of the north wall, are turned to the color of snow and split up into needles, which a very little more warm weather will cause to separate from each other and crumble into slush. Nearly all of the outer walls are completely rotten.

The future of the carnival program is not promising. Mr. Hutchinson, the Montreal architect and builder of the palace, says that if a freeze should set in tonight the palace could be fully and easily restored, but there is not the slightest prospect of cold, the thaw going on this evening under a temperature of 36°. The parade this afternoon started from Seven Corners promptly on time. Despite the slush and wet the streets were thickly lined with spectators. First came four mounted policemen, followed by two platoons of police, twenty-six Indian braves in war-paint, twenty-eight squaws carrying their packs, four pack ponies, five dog-trains, followed by the two old stage-coaches loaded with old settlers. The parade took the usual line of march to the carnival grounds, where it disbanded. The St. George's Club of Winnipeg has gone home, it being useless to remain longer in the face of such weather.

WOULD HAVE HIS RIGHTS.

A KENTUCKY LEGISLATOR DEFIES THE AUTHORITY OF THE SPEAKER AND SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND CARRIES HIS POINT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—There was a lively and sensational scene in the House of Representatives at Frankfort, Ky., this afternoon. A bill to amend the Citizens' Gas Company's charter was up for consideration. Representatives Williams, Owens, and Spalding—friends of the gas company and opposed to amendment—sought to delay consideration by filibustering. Owens called for the yeas and nays on a motion, but Speaker Offutt ruled him out of order, as he heard no second to the call. Owens said Spalding had seconded the call, and would not sit down, saying that he did not care what the Speaker ruled; he knew his rights, and intended to have them. Speaker Offutt and Owens glared at each other, and the former said: "The gentleman from Scott is out of order. He will take his seat. If he fails to take his seat the Sergeant-at-Arms will compel him to be seated." Offutt spoke with vigor and determination. Owens' face flushed deeply; he responded quickly: "I shall not take my seat until I have had my rights as a member of the House. I defy any man to touch me. I defy the Sergeant-at-Arms, and I shall stand here and assert my rights. If there are forty Sergeants-at-Arms they cannot remove me from this place or make me take my seat."

This violation in the House produced a tremendous sensation. Lobbies were breathless, and, as Owens stood there with his head thrown a little back and his right hand pointed at the Speaker, for the moment he had the House at bay. Offutt called repeatedly to Sergeant-at-Arms Corbett to seat Owens. Owens paid no attention to the feeble request of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and finally the Speaker said that if Owens' call for the yeas and nays was seconded he would allow the roll to be called. Owens said it had been seconded, and the roll was called. Owens sat down and peace spread her wings over the House.

A $500,000 THIEF.

HE SERVES A LITTLE OVER A YEAR FOR HIS CRIME AND IS THEN PARDONED BY GOV. HILL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The news of the pardon of Joseph Bork, ex-Treasurer of this city, which will be published tomorrow morning, will certainly create a sensation. While he was Treasurer of this city in 1874 he embezzled nearly $500,000. He was indicted, but for some reason was not brought to trial until 1883. Through the efforts of the present District-Attorney, Edward W. Hatch, he was convicted and sentenced to Auburn State Prison for five years. He served on this sentence one year, one month, and twelve days. An appeal was taken and the sentence set aside as illegal. There were several indictments against him, and in 1884 he was tried again. This time he was again convicted, and Nov. 22 of that year was sentenced to four years and nine months. He is now serving that sentence. Shortly after his second trial and conviction, James S. Lyon, Bork's partner, was placed on trial as being a principal in Bork's crime, and the latter was an important witness. It was through his efforts that Lyon was convicted. An appeal was taken in this case, and the conviction set aside on the ground of a defective indictment. The statute of limitations prevented the finding of others. Bork went on the stand in this case with the understanding that for his testimony an effort would be made to secure his pardon. This was done, the District-Attorney joining in the plea for executive clemency. The result of the Governor's decision was made public today. In it he says:

> Any understandings, either expressed or implied, had with defendants upon the faith of their giving testimony which is used by the prosecution against accomplices or parties indicted for the same offenses should be religiously fulfilled. Agreements of such character are regarded as binding among honorable men, and should be respected by courts and officials.

The Governor says it has been shown that such an agreement was made with Bork, and Attorney-General O'Brien holds he is entitled to pardon on that ground.

FOR MILTON WESTON'S PARDON.

During last night's meeting of the City Council Ald. Lyke circulated a petition to the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania praying for the pardon of Milton Weston of Chicago, recently committed to the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary on the charge of murder. The petition sets forth that the unfortunate man and his family had already suffered enough for the alleged crime of which he was convicted, had lost his fortune in trying to set himself aright, and had voluntarily gone to surrender himself to the officers of justice while out of custody on bail when he learned that his sentence had been confirmed by the Supreme Court. The petition was signed by all the Aldermen present. The Mayor had previously forwarded a letter to the same board making a similar request.

NEW YORK.

Investigating the Broadway Surface Road Scandal—Jacob Sharp on the Stand.

A Witness with a Most Remarkable Memory for Forgetting Things in General.

Startling Tale of an Imaginative Newsboy—A Steamer Wrecked by Bursting Coffee-Bags.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Senate Railroad Committee continued its investigation of the Broadway Railroad charter today. Ex-Ald. O'Connor testified as to the dates of various meetings in 1884 at which the subject of the charter was considered.

James A. Richardson, President of the Broadway Surface Road, produced the stock, check, and cash books, the ledger and stock transfer book, with papers pertaining to the business of the road for 1885-'86. Witness held 135 shares of $1,000 each of the stock. He did not buy them; Jacob Sharp gave them to him.

Jacob Sharp was the next witness. He said that in twenty years he had kept no books, not even a diary of his business transactions, only loose slips of paper carried in his pocket. His expenses of living had been some millions in twenty years. Witness was asked about the cost of the Broadway Road, but said he had no vouchers for the labor. His check-books would not show it. He did not put the amount on the chek when he drew one. He never put the name of the person to whom the check was drawn on the stub. Witness produced a check-book, but there was not an entry on the stubs except a few memoranda. There was nothing to show the year the book was used or on what bank the checks were drawn. The witness explained that he tore the checks out in blank and used them when needed, and the only record was on the loose slip of paper in his pocket. The pencil entries showed only when the checks were torn out, and not when paid out. In reply to questions from Mr. Conkling witness said he had made it a practice for years to make his checks payable to "cash" instead of to the man in whose favor they were drawn.

"And you know a check made payable to cash is useless by any finder in event of its being lost?" said Mr. Conkling.

"Yes, I believe so."

"And do you know—you doubtless do—that a check drawn to cash needs no indorsements and leaves no trace behind?" asked Mr. Conkling.

"Well, I don't know as I do," replied Mr. Sharp.

"O, you don't, eh?"

"No, I didn't suppose they'd pay checks without indorsement."

"Did you draw checks to cash when you were in the timber business?" asked Mr. Conkling.

"No, I did not," was the answer.

"It has only been since you went into railroad business that you have done business that way, eh?"

"Well, I suppose that is about true," was the reply.

Mr. Sharp said that his bank account was written up about a month ago, that he received his checks and that he threw them in the waste-basket, and that they were probably taken away by the chambermaid. Witness did not know that he had a check in the world.

In June, 1885, Mr. Sharp remembered that his bank account was increased $881,375, which was paid to witness by Vermilyea & Co. for first mortgage bonds of the Broadway Surface Road. Sept. 24, 1885, the account of the witness was $969,991, and not long afterward the amount was drawn down very much. There were several checks of over $100,000 and one of $300,000, and all these checks which drew down this amount are among the checks which the witness had thrown in the waste basket. The amount was drawn down to some $50,000.

"Can you tell any of the names to whom those large checks were drawn which cut down the $969,991?" asked Mr. Conkling, while dead silence fell on the crowd and every neck was craned eagerly.

"No. I can't remember."

In reply to further questions he said that a certain check for $76,366 was paid to Robinson, Scribner & Bright, his counsel; that one for $260,000 went to Thomas Baker, a distiller. He could not remember to whom other sums were paid. His attorney's big bill was for "services and disbursements." What the disbursements were witness could not recollect.

The above grounds were gone over again more minutely, but without developing anything sensational, as the witness did not remember minor details.

WRECKED BY COFFEE.

Capt. White of the brig Ada L. White, which was abandoned and lost on her recent voyage from Rio Janeiro to this port, says it was fine summer weather, with the mercury standing at 80° in the shade, when they left Rio Janeiro, Dec. 16, with 11,248 bags of coffee on board.

The voyage continued without incident until the brig was off Jamaica, when a gale came howling from the northwest and lasted for three days. It was several days later, however, when, 160 miles out at sea, off Hatteras, that the great storm which wrecked them was encountered. The waves ran high; the wind blew almost a hurricane and lashed the ocean into foam; wave after wave broke over the ship, and finally enough water got below to wet the cargo. Then the coffee began to swell, the bags burst, and more water got in. The coffee which was forced out of the open sacks floated into the pumps and disabled them. It was now impossible to reduce the water in the hold. Meanwhile the fury of the storm increased and the sea was terrible.

In the midst of these scenes of peril a new and terrible danger appeared. Because of the disabled pumps the 11,000 bags of coffee became completely saturated, and the whole mass rose like yeast. With a shock that shook the vessel to her centre the decks burst open. The hatches were wrenched off and great seams opened in the vessel, which admitted the sea in torrents. Nothing was to be done but leave the ship as speedily as possible, for she was already settling. With great difficulty the long-boat was launched and hauled into a sheltered position under the stern of the brig long enough to allow the one passenger and the crew to get on board. There was no time even to put on a mast for a sail. The crew thought themselves fortunate in securing a cask of water and a few days' provisions for the voyage before them. After drifting about for twenty-four hours they were picked up by the steamer William Burkitt.

A NEWSBOY'S STARTLING TALE.

Stephen Brodie, a newsboy and professional pedestrian, tells a story to the effect that one James Halliday and another man, whose real name is not mentioned, induced his brother Tom and some two dozen others, mostly guests of 25-cent lodging-houses, to take passage on the steamship San Domingo of the Clyde Line, which sailed from this port last Thursday. They were to get their board and $30 a month to go to South America, pull rubber on a newly-discovered rubberfield, and fight any Indians who might interrupt them in their work. The twenty-five men met at the shipping office of Williams & Jones, No. 23 Old slip. The manner of engaging them was so curious that some of the men, including the story-teller's brother, deserted at the last moment.

As the vessel was leaving her pier the newsboy had a conversation with the man without a name, who took him completely into his confidence and said that the men had not been engaged to pick rubber but to join the filibustering expedition of Gen. Delgrado, who is in command of the City of Mexico, and is trying to effect a landing in Honduras, with the object of starting a revolution there to overthrow President Bogram and put Mr. Marco Amelia Soto in his place.

P. Clyde and Mr. Williams of the firm of Williams & Jones say the boy's story is a canard.

Mr. Soto was seen at his home. He denied that he had had anything to do with sending any men on the San Domingo to join Gen. Delgrado. He added that he knew nothing about any men having sailed for that purpose. He said that the gentleman who called to see him, and who was represented as one of the organizers of the expedition, was a New York broker, who had come to see him with a letter from a lawyer named Hill in relation to some property in which he is interested. "I do not believe that any arms were on board the San Domingo," said Mr. Soto. "I think this story was gotten up by my political enemies."

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

There was a pleasant mingling of dollars and clubs tonight at Delmonico's, where the Governors of the Stock Exchange gave an informal banquet to the chief police officials of the city and seized upon the occasion to present Inspector Byrnes with an engrossed set of resolutions and a massive gold watch and chain in recognition of his services to brokers and bankers since the institution of the detective office in Wall street six years ago. President J. Edward Simmons of the Stock Exchange presided.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. S. J. MCPHERSON OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CORDIAL COMED HOME—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Young People's Association of the Presbyterian Church last night tendered pastor, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, a recep The reverend gentleman at first on his own ill-health and then just as he covering being called East to the sick-bed brother, has not been actively engaged church work for some weeks past, and quently it was determined to give him a welcome on his return. The parlors church were tastefully adorned palms and other plants, while the walls were hung some very tapestries recently brought from Europe Mr. Charles K. Giles, and lent by him occasion. A pleasant program of music gone through and a hearty supper partaken of. Between 200 and 300 people were present among them being Judge Hawes and wife, William Bross, Mr. John Crerar, Col. Hamil ton Jackson, Gen. Hawley and Miss Hawley Dr. and Mrs. Andrews, Gen. Brown, Mr. Mrs. Edward Ely, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Clark, Prof. and Mrs. Prof. John C. Grant, President of the People's Association; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Mr. John H. Dunham and Miss Dunh Dent and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. den, the Hon. George Bass, Dr. Merriam Avery, Mrs. H. E. Henderson, Mr. Henderson, Miss Nellie Henderson, Miss Rommeiss, Prof. Swing, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, and many others.

About 7 o'clock Sunday evening the Fire partment was called to the frame cottage No. 198 Twenty-sixth street, occupied by Kelly, which it is thought that some one tried to set on fire. A rag saturated with sene oil was found lying against the Mrs. Mary Corbett, a middle-aged woman ing at La Salle and Twenty-sixth street arrested yesterday on suspicion of ing been the incendiary, and with arson. There has been ing between Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. and the latter claims that her enemy her arrest. Before the days of hostilities Mrs. Corbett says, Mrs. Kelly repaired for her, and some of the material was Mrs. Kelly's house. It was this cloth found on fire and led to Mrs. Corbett's cused of the crime. She protests her cence.

Sunday night Randolph Urban, the at No. 49 La Salle street, heard a noise in banking house of C. L. Niehoff & Co. tered the room in time to frighten away would-be burglars, who secured no booty. the basement of the same building is the fornia Wine-Room of August Wilkin & Co. was found upon investigation that the lars had forced an entrance into this through the rear and blown open the from which $62.65 was taken.

A mass-meeting of carpenters was held night in the rooms of Branch No. 2, ters' Union, No. 21, No. 2974 State There was a large attendance, and Kliver occupied the chair. Addresses out the necessity of all workmen joining union and the advantages to be obtained the eight-hour system were delivered Messrs. Cross, Smedbug, Carroll of the gamated Union, and Schilling of the Union, and at the close of the proceedings large number of those present became bers of the union.

John Allen of No. 155 East Huron street instantly killed at the store of Seavey stove-dealers, No. 177 East Randolph where he was employed. He was engaged adjusting the elevator hoisting apparatus the basement so that it would work, when elevator car, that had been supended fell, crushing him to death. The body moved to the late home, where live the unate man's wife and five children.

Peter Johnson, a shoemaker, living 1024 Sheffield avenue, Lake View, was fatally injured at the Chicago avenue of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad. tempted to board a moving train, but between the cars was crushed and that it is thought at the Alexian Hospital, where he was taken, that he recover.

Frank A. Hanglin, a saloonkeeper Island avenue, near Twelfth street, rested for keeping open after midnight.

Jacob Gaswell, a middle-aged man at No. 338 State street, was run down grip-car while he was attempting to State street and Congress and was severely about the head. He is said to have drunk. He was taken to the County His family live in Belleville, Ont., recently came.

George Flowers, a colored laundryman ing at No. 337 West Erie street, tried to himself during the evening in a cell West Chicago Avenue Station. He had acting strangely all day. About he entered a barber shop at 378 West Indiana street and up a razor assaulted Pat Harm saloonkeeper next door. His manner erratic that he was arrested. After placed in a cell he became violent and the bench. Finally he made a rope of his penders and tried to hang himself to the bars. It is suspected that he did not let himself die, for he waited until he some one coming before he began to was only choked a little.

WANT 'EM OUSTED.

THE OHIO SUPREME COURT APPLIED TO THE CINCINNATI POLICE COMMISSION CASE.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The flict of authority between the deposed members of the late Cincinnati Board of Commissioners and Mayor Smith was ferred today to the Supreme Court, a in quo warranto having been filed by Attorney General Kohler this afternoon. The will take place Friday, Feb. 12, and a will probably follow Tuesday of next The petition is as follows:

> The State of Ohio, on relation of Jacob A. Kohler, Attorney-General of the State of Ohio, Morton L. Hawkins, Julius Reis, and Will Stephens.
>
> Jacob A. Kohler, Attorney-General of the of Ohio, now comes and gives the court to stand and be informed that the 4th day of 1885, the Board of Public Works of the Cincinnati, acting under the provisions the act of the General Assembly State of Ohio, passed April 3, 1885, an titled "An act to amend sections of Subdivision Chapter 5, Divisions 5, Title 12 of the Statutes of Ohio," and to repeal certain therein named, appointed the defendants, L. Hawkins, Julius Reis, and Will A. Police Commissioners of said city; that fendants entered upon their duties as such missioners and continued to serve in until the 3d of February, 1886, when they duly removed by the Governor of the Ohio.
>
> Relator says that notwithstanding such and since the date thereof said defendants unlawfully held and exercised the office of Commissioners of Cincinnati, and are still fully holding and exercising said office in and are unlawfully assuming to still have the er and authority incident to the appointment, lation, and government of the police force city. Wherefore the relator prays for the of this court in the premises, and that the ants be compelled to answer to the State by what warrant they claim to hold and the office aforesaid and that they may be from holding and exercising the same.

A similar paper has also been filed Edward Hudson, Chief of Police of Cinc

In connection with the Cincinnati tion Col. C. W. Woolley, the well-known Democrat, now sojourning in Florida, sent the following telegram to Gov. Fora

> ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 8.—*The Hon. J. B. aker, Governor:* The field-marshal of the *cial-Gazette* seems to call me to the front here sick, but able to do duty as you may Would prefer to answer questions from am willing to go under fire when the Legis may require me to do so. Cannot be used ically. If necessary, take your militia the Cincinnati thieves into the river. dred thousand Democrats in Ohio will sustain The Mayor of Cincinnati must have your views in order that our city may be rescued murderers, thugs, and convicts.

CHICAGO FIRES.

About 10 o'clock last night fire broke out new three-story and basement brick Nos. 196 and 198 Desplaines street, W. F. Hutchinson & Son, manufacturers soda-fountain apparatus, who occupy a of the building. The other tenants are Lawrence, job printer, and D. H. Fritz manufacturers of moldings. The fire in the rear and blazed up the elevator one time assuming so threatening an that a second alarm was given, but finally extinguished after a loss of only the greater portion of which was to the ure. Chief Swenie had his face cut by glass.

Some miscreant, unknown to the saturated some rags with kerosene, fastening them to the outside of a tage at No. 198 Twenty-second street the inflammable material and set fire building. Fortunately the flames were discovered and easily extinguished. Kelly, who resides in the cottage, to throw any light on the attempted ism.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

An Important Report from the Senate Committee on Ordnance and War Ships.

Senator Cameron's Bill to Promote the Foreign Trade of the United States.

Bill English's Aspirations—Opposition to Eden—General Gossip at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate on Ordnance and War Ships, today submitted the committee's report. It gives an exhaustive account of the examinations by the committee of the principal works and yards in this country and England, and of the information gained from other sources, and as a result gives the following conclusions:

1. The United States is metallurgically independent for all purposes of warfare.

2. The manufacture of iron and steel for peaceful purposes has kept pace with the foremost science and skill of the world. For steel-making the casting capacity is ample, but the heavy forging and finishing of guns and armor will require new and costly plants.

3. The machinery and machine-tools of the navy yards are sufficient for the building of engines, but much of it is obsolete and no longer economical. The means of building iron and steel ships are lacking. One yard has a good plant of limited capacity for finishing steel guns, and has done some good work.

4. As a partial check upon private builders and as a resource in case of necessity some ships should be built in navy-yards, the parts to be furnished by private foundries. Ships in general should be built by private contract, and private yards are capable of doing the work. The uncertain nature of repairs is such that some Government yards should be kept ready to make them.

5. Armor-plate and engines should be obtained wholly from private manufacturers.

6. The costly experiments of twenty-five years have reached a stage which justifies certain conclusions. Guns should be made of open-hearth steel, forged, breech-loading, chambered, of calibres ranging from 5 to 16 inches, of lengths ranging from 30 to 35 calibres. Armor and projectiles should be made of forged steel. The hydraulic forging-press produces better results than the steam-hammer, costs much less, and should be used for Government work. Ships should be constructed of steel, but certain minor classes may be a composite of steel and wood.

7. The manufacture of guns suitable for ships and coast defense should be divided between private foundries and Government shops; the former providing the forged and tempered parts, and the latter finishing those parts and assembling them.

8. The Government should establish two factories for machine finishing and assembling guns. The weight of opinion among army and navy experts and prominent manufacturers of heavy work in steel decidedly indicates the Washington Navy-Yard and the Watervliet Arsenal as the best sites for such factories. When the determination to contract for heavy guns shall have been reached, the localities for finishing them can be easily determined.

9. All needed private capital is ready for cheerful coöperation with the Government in whatever it may require.

10. Proposals for armor and guns should require such quantities and extend over such a series of years as to justify private persons in securing the best plant. Payments should be made only for completed work and only the guaranteed bids of persons having capital and experience should be considered.

THE SENATE SESSION.

The Chair laid before the Senate today a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with a recent resolution of Mr. Ingalls inquiring as to the amount of silver bullion purchased each month since July 1, 1885; also a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with law, showing the number of clerks, etc., in the Navy Department; also a memorial of the Legislature of Mississippi favoring the Eads sea ship-railway scheme. The papers were appropriately referred. Petitions were also presented by Messrs. Logan, Sawyer, Wilson, Cockrell, Palmer, Coke, Miller of New York, Harrison, Plumb, and Dawes, from various assemblies of Knights of Labor, praying for the opening up to settlement of the Oklahoma lands and the granting of lands in severalty to Indians. Also a number of petitions praying that a constitutional amendment be submitted by Congress to the several States forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex. A memorial of the Kansas Legislature was presented by Mr. Ingalls urging Congress to provide for rights of way for railroads through the Indian Territory. A memorial of the same body was presented by Mr. Plumb setting forth that the course of Land Commissioner Sparks in indiscriminately and indefinitly suspending land titles was working great hardship to bona fide settlers in that State, and while not wishing to interfere with any effort that would prevent the fraudulent acquisition of public lands, the Legislature urges Congress to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to secure the earliest practicable settlement of the questions involved, in order that the injury to bona fide settlers may be as slight as possible. The papers were appropriately referred.

Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of making such an amendment to the Revised Statutes as may be necessary to require the issue of United States notes of the denomination of $1 and $2. In offering the resolution Mr. Ingalls said he understood that the smaller notes had been withdrawn and practically retired from circulation for the purpose of forcing silver into circulation, and thereby rendering silver unpopular with the people. Mr. Ingalls' impression was that the people of this country wanted gold and silver as a basis of circulation, but did not desire to carry either metal in their pockets. The people did, however, desire the restoration of the small United States notes; and inasmuch as they pay all the money in the Treasury from their own resources, and are the owners of whatever currency there may be in the country, he (Mr. Ingalls) did not see why the people's wish should not be gratified. He had, therefore, offered the resolution.

Senator Cameron introduced a bill to promote the foreign trade of the United States and encourage the increase of the American merchant marine. It provides that vessels having an American register and owned and controlled by Americans shall receive from the Secretary of the Treasury, as part compensation for carrying the mails, sums ranging from four to five and three-fourths cents per nautical mile for each 100 tons, the rates to be paid in accordance with the classification of the vessels; their size, speed, etc., and payments shall be made at the end of each trip, and for all voyages beginning after Jan. 1, 1887; and whatever moneys may be needed to make such payments are appropriated. No payments for ocean postal services shall be made after Jan. 1, 1887, to any vessels other than those covered by this act, excepting in cases where and so long as such vessels cannot give a service as efficient as that given by other vessels. After Jan. 1, 1905, the rates of compensation shall be reduced annually by 10 percentum, so that by Jan. 1, 1915, such compensation shall entirely cease.

Senator Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably his bill providing that instruction shall be given in the schools of the District of Columbia and the Territories as to the effect of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system.

Senator Ingalls, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably his bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to include the districts of Nebaska, Kansas, Arkansas, and Colorado in the Eighth Judicial Circuit; Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri in the Ninth Circuit, and California, Oregon, and Nevada in the Tenth Circuit.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today ordered favorable reports upon bills providing for the construction of public buildings as follows:

Houston, Tex...	$ 75,000	Fort Scott, Kas., (for comp'tion).	$ 50,000
Newport, Ky.....	100,000	Wichita, Kas., (for completion)....	50,000
Opelousas, La.....	50,000		

HOUSE MATTERS.

In the House a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to how much of the grants of land to certain wagon-road companies in Oregon have been patented to those companies.

Under the call of States the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Dunn of Arkansas—To amend Sec. 4,884, Revised Statutes, so as to prevent monopoly in the operation of the Patent laws of the United States. Also to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States, and to permit the same to be registered as of the United States.

By Mr. Morrison of Illinois—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relating to the amount claimed in suits against Collectors for duties illegally exacted.

By Mr. Henderson of Iowa—A resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to the House his views as to the limits of cost now fixed by law of the public buildings now in course of construction, or authorized to be constructed, and to state whether, in his judgment, the limits now fixed are such as will enable the department to erect suitable buildings.

By Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all moneys or funds seized and collected by Gens. Butler and Banks while in command of the Department of the Gulf during the War, and particularly of all amounts seized by Gen. Banks under Order No. 202 by United States officers in New Orleans from May, 1863, to May, 1865, together with the disposition of the moneys and funds so seized and appropriated by the United States.

By Mr. Tarsney of Michigan—To regulate the transportation of live stock.

By Mr. O'Neill of Missouri—To create a commission whose duty it shall be to report upon the material and intellectual progress made by the colored people since 1865.

By Mr. Curtin of Pennsylvania—For the encouragement of closer commercial relations and in the interest of the perpetuation of peace between the United States and the Republics of Mexico and Central and South America and the Empire of Brazil.

By Mr. Wilson of West Virginia—To require the recoinage of the subsidiary silver coin into like coins of a proportionate value to the standard silver dollar.

By Mr. Lawler of Illinois—For the erection of a public building on the bridewell property, Chicago.

By Mr. Springer of Illinois—To enable the people of Dakota east of the Missouri River to form a Constitution and State Government.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, from the Committee on Labor, reported a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to whether letter-carriers come under the provisions of the Eight-Hour law. Adopted.

Mr. Craine of Texas, from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill constituting eight hours a days' work for all laborers, etc., employed by the United States Government. House calendar.

The House then at 4:10 went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hammond of Georgia in the chair) on the Half-Gallon Liquor-Tax bill. Mr. Weaver of Iowa took the floor with a speech upon the financial question and an attack upon the National banking system. There were four things, he said, relating to finance which this Congress must enact:

First—It must provide for the unrestricted coinage of American silver.

Second—A law must be passed for the issue of Treasury notes to take the place of bank notes.

Third—The largest portion of the surplus in the Treasury must be paid out in liquidation of the interest-bearing public debt.

Fourth—It must forbid by law any further discrimination against silver coin.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

NOTES.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mint during the week ending Feb. 6 was 277,820. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was 214,990.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Secretary of State suggesting that hereafter shipments of goods valued at less than $50 may be admitted to entry at the custom-house without the production of consular invoices, and saying that an executive order will shortly be issued changing the consular fee for authenticating invoices of goods valued at over $50 and less than $100—that such fee shall be 50 cents. The Collector of Customs at New York has been instructed to act in accordance with the above-mentionod suggestion in all cases were he is satisfied the importers acted in good faith.

LOOKING TO THE CAPITAL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A report has gone out that Architect Bassford is to be removed as supervising architect of the new Minneapolis Government Building. Mr. Bassford says he has heard nothing about it, but that they can have his scalp at any time, for he would make no fight over it. Mr. P. H. Kelly said that Mr. Bassford had given satisfaction, and that he had heard nothing of the removal.

The Hon. C. A. Pillsbury has returned from the East, and today said:

I did not hear a word about politics while I was gone. The report that Sabin, Hubbard, and I were closeted in Washington was false, because Hubbard did not arrive till after I left, and Sabin and I had no conference. That other report about my being in a wheat deal in Chicago is all wrong. I have not sold a kernel of wheat for speculative purposes; in fact, our Minneapolis millers do not handle wheat that way. About that jute-bag matter? O, yes; we—that is, the millers—will fight it.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Referring to a paragraph in a Chicago paper to the effect that he was an applicant for Controller of the Currency, the Hon. William H. English says he is not an applicant for that or any other appointment, and has not been at any time during the Administration. He frankly said he would like to be in the United States Senate, but was not a candidate for that or any other office, and did not expect to be.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In a letter to a Chicago paper John R. Eden, Democratic Congressman from this (the Seventeenth) district, states that the Hon. S. W. Moulton of this city will not be a candidate against him at the coming election. On the contrary, Judge Moulton, more than a month ago, publicly announced himself as a candidate for the nomination, and insists that he is still a candidate, with every chance of winning.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here from Washington today conveying the positive information that Postmaster-General Vilas has decided upon the appointment of J. C. Gregory as Postmaster of Madison. The appointment of Mr. Gregory was rather expected, as he has been closely associated with Col. Vilas in many ways. His appointment, however, will be rather galling to workers of the party, as they had united in a long petition for the appointment of John H. Clark, Gregory's chief opponent. This faction of the Democracy here has received no recognition so far. The plums are fast disappearing, and there is a likelihood of some kicking. Another appointment that has been determined upon here—and that information is authoritative—is that of Maj. Dave Fulton of Hudson as United States Marshal in the place of Maj. F. W. Oakley, the present one-armed veteran incumbent. This is determined upon, but Oakley's term expires about May, and the change will be made then.

MR. GURNEY AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

A telegram from Washington yesterday stated that Controller Gurney would probably be appointed Controller of the Currency if he were "sound" on the silver question. If that is the only obstacle he may get the position. Asked yesterday for his views on the silver question, he said: "I have been asked that by a dozen persons, and have told all inquirers that I didn't know that the Controller of the Currency is an adviser of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury. I supposed he had nothing to do except to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability in harmony with the law and in accordance with the views of the Administration." Mayor Harrison said that he had not approached the authorities at Washington in relation to the matter, nor did he intend to do so. Commissioner Van Pelt thought that Mr. Gurney was a "working" Democrat, and with that recommendation he needed but little assistance from outside persons to help him in obtaining the position. Charles Kern, President of the Cook County Democratic Club, stated that personally he was strongly in favor of Mr. Gurney's appointment. He could not answer for the feeling of the club on this point, however.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

GEN. HALLECK.

SAYBROOK, Ill., Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please say what has become of Gen. Halleck. If he is dead, give date of death. No one here knows anything about him.

M. M. STEWART.

[He died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872.]

THE AWARD WAS PAID.

MAROA, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is being argued by some that our Government never paid the amount of damages awarded the British Government in the matter of the fisheries claim. Please state if the matter was settled by payment or otherwise,

W. J. COMPTON.

THEY ARE FRAUDS.

YATES CENTRE, Kas., Feb. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is a scheme on foot here to organize relief committees for the purpose of sending men to the State of Illinois, and probably Indiana and Ohio, to beg aid for the sufferers by last summer's floods. We understand that one man has already gone. All such schemes are frauds. Kansas is fully able to take care of its people. There is plenty of corn to be bought at reasonable prices, and the people East would do well to give any one the "bounce" who comes around begging aid for "Kansas sufferers."

SUBSCRIBER.

THAT PATTERN AGENT SWINDLE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The special in your yesterday's paper headed "The End of His Rope" may be supplemented and corrected by the following facts: There are probably not many towns in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Minnesota but have in them one or more victims of this scoundrel, who operated under many aliases and professed to establish agencies for the sale of our goods on commission upon payment of from $7 to $20 down for advertising matter and to cover transportation or cost of case containing the goods. The aliases so far as known were: Nelson, of Goodwin, Nelson & Co., Chicago; G. H. Dawson, traveling for Gaubaud & Son, Chicago; and G. H. Barton, traveling for W. H. Porter, Son & Co., Chicago, all of which were fictitious names and firms, as we have our own establishment in this city.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY.

UNDER THE NEW LAW.

Helping the Commissioners in the Work of Selecting Judges and Clerks.

Lists Prepared by Committees Found to Be Generally Satisfactory—Looking for "Kickers."

The Appointments in the Third, Sixth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards and Lake.

At the joint meeting of the Republican County and City Central Committees yesterday it was found that every member had lived up to the agreement entered into last week to furnish the Election Commission lists of suitable men for judges and clerks of election. Most of the committeemen reported that their lists had been submitted to the commission last week, some had sent them in yesterday, and a few were going to deliver them today. But not one had failed to make up a list. The meeting was presided over by Col. Abner Taylor and the business was confined to a call of the wards. Each member had to report what had been done. The result was entirely satisfactory, there were no hitches or difficulties reported, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any other business. It was reported that the polling-places in some wards were not entirely satisfactory. The committeemen from the Sixth Ward were very much dissatisfied with some of the selections, but their protests reached the Election Commission too late to make any changes. They hoped that this little difficulty would be overcome if the other provisions of the new law were properly carried out.

The polling-places and precinct boundaries have been finally determined by the Election Commission. At their meeting yesterday maps were ordered printed showing the precinct boundaries and the location of the polling-places. The maps will be distributed free of charge to anybody applying for them. On account of the numerous changes made in the precincts such a measure appeared absolutely necessary to enable the voters, as Ald. Dixon says, to "find out where they live." There will be enough confusion anyway owing to the novelty of the arrangement.

City-Treasurer Devine yesterday still refused to pay the employés of the Election Commission. He did not care for the order of Judge Prendergast setting forth that, while he would permit the Controller to countersign his warrants, there was nothing in the law to excuse the City Treasurer from paying the warrants on the signature of the Judge alone. He maintained that the law required an appropriation to be made by the Council before anything could be paid. A conflict with the County Court was avoided only by the action of the Council last night in ordering 75 per cent of the salaries of the employés to be advanced, the rest to be paid after the appropriation bill is passed.

MAKING UP THE LISTS.

It was suggested at yesterday's meeting of the Commissioners that a company of bouncers be employed for the coming three weeks beginning today, or that the militia be called out to protect the unfortunate Commissioners from the crowds of "kickers" who will be sure to beleaguer them. It was with a certain malicious enjoyment of the situation that the first batch of judges and clerks was passed upon. The Third, Sixth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards and the Town of Lake were completed and the lists adopted, comprising eighty-six precincts, or 430 judges and clerks. None of the old judges and clerks have been reappointed, and the new ones are men who in many cases are not willing to serve, and some of them would no doubt flatly refuse but for the penalties of the law. A large percentage is expected to call at the Commissioners' rooms today and beg to be let off. The Commissioners have for some time been steeling their hearts against such attacks, and will be able to resist them. The work of appointing was begun without any regular plan being laid out, every ward being taken up as the lists came in from those who had been asked to make suggestions.

The following is the list of judges and clerks appointed yesterday:

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: Michael Hart, W. T. Incutt, Rep., J. H. Fry, Dem. Clerks: Joseph Conley, Dem., H. M. Curtis, Rep.

Second—Judges: Moses G. Flood, Richard W. Clifford, Dem., E. Frankenthal, Rep. Clerk: Dennis Egan, Dem., S. Mathiesson, Rep.

Third—Judges: N. K. Fairbank, H. B. W. Hoyt, Rep., St. Clair Sutherland, Dem. Clerks: Harvey Evans, Dem., H. G. Bird, Rep.

Fourth—Judges: Walsten S. Paine, C. C. Evans, Dem., H. T. Birch, Rep. Clerks: Charles King, Dem., N. B. Rappeley, Rep.

Fifth—Judges: George T. Bissell, E. G. Keith, Rep., John R. Markley, Dem. Clerks: James D. Canson, Dem., D. C. Nelson, Rep.

Sixth—Judges: H. A. Cohn, John H. McAvoy, Dem., E. T. Tobey, Rep. Clerks: James Devanny, Dem., Thomas Crouch, Rep.

Seventh—Judges: Ferd W. Peck, W. H. Sand, Rep., John A. Schubert, Dem. Clerks: James D. McAulley, Dem., Thomas F. Wills, Rep.

Eighth—Judges: F. D. O'Neill, Timothy Collins, Dem., Isaac Howeland, Rep. Clerks: Frank B. Clancy, Dem., Simon Quinlin, Rep.

Ninth—Judges: John Raben, Francis F. Fisher, Rep., Jacob Heissler, Dem. Clerks: John F. DeLacey, Dem., Charles H. Lunt, Rep.

Tenth—Judges: George N. Norris, B. Philpot, Dem., J. L. Bauman, Rep. Clerks: Charles Carney, Dem., Charles F. Stett, Rep.

Eleventh—Judges: Eugene M. Cary, H. N. Wheeler, Rep., Carl Buehl, Dem. Clerks: E. L. Bentley, Dem., William M. Olcott, Rep.

Twelfth—Judges: Alexander W. Baum, Dem., D. F. Crilley, Rep. Clerks: B. Dun, Dem., James B. Galloway, Rep.

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: Laurence Blahnik, William Railgh, Rep., Anton Kozel, Dem. Clerks: Richard Nelson, Rep., Michael Tobin, Dem.

Second—Judges: John Simmers, John Callahan, Dem., A. G. Rueck, Rep. Clerks: Julius Kratz, Rep., William Ruehl, Dem.

Third—Judges: William Wedemeyer, Henry Ludewing, Rep., M. Blake, Dem. Clerks: Joseph Desjardin, Rep., Charles Kohisky, Dem.

Fourth—Judges: Patrick O'Neill, Thomas O'Hean, Dem., John Griffin, Rep. Clerks: H. C. Suttermeister, Rep., Thomas Costello, Dem.

Fifth—Judges: E. R. Lot, C. O. Fodish, Rep., William Curran, Dem. Clerks: Charles Scharf, Rep., William J. Burk, Dem.

Sixth—Judges: Leopold Einstein, Thomas Rawleigh, Dem., William G. Romoser, Rep. Clerks: John Bauer, Rep., John Smith, Dem.

Seventh—Judges: Christian Schultz, John Ambrose, Rep., Seymour Wilcox, Dem. Clerks: John Gunterberg, Rep., M. Crowan, Dem.

Eighth—Judges: Thomas J. Tierney, Thomas Hassett, Dem., Frank Liehl, Rep. Clerks; Matt W. Wrana, Rep., James McMahon, Dem.

Ninth—Judges: Fred Matt, C. Hayes, Rep., Mathew Ryan, Dem. Clerks: David Herley, Rep., Charles Matt, Dem.

Tenth—Judges: John Carroll, Albert Ernst, Dem., J. S. Lurie, Rep. Clerks: William Walleck, Rep., Frank Cucik, Dem.

Eleventh—Judges: Charles Metzger, John Degroot, Rep., James Meyers, Dem. Clerks: Charles Stepina, Rep., Ed O'Connor, Dem.

Twelfth—Judges: James McCormick, Andrew Hagan, Dem., A. Brundage, Rep. Clerks: Charles Hall, Rep., John Smith, Dem.

Thirteenth—Judges: Alex. Watson, H. Antsof, Rep., John Foley, Dem. Clerks: Louis Alburs, Rep., Charles Ahlgren, Dem.

Fourteenth—Judges: Pat Belden, Albert Manson, Dem., Miles P. Kelly, Rep. Clerks: H. A. Waite, Rep., Albert Forsyth, Dem.

Fifteenth—Judges: L. E. Cook, Rudolph Sass, Rep., Thomas Nestor, Dem. Clerks: E. E. Remigar, Rep., Ed Cook, Dem.

Sixteenth—Judges: Frank Monkowski, Clink B. Donisky, Dem., James Naporalsky, Rep. Clerks: James H. Payne, Rep., R. B. Houghton, Dem.

Seventeenth—Judges: A. Barz, William Schwerin, Rep., William Keefe, Dem. Clerks: Charles Kasch, Rep., William B. Shannon, Dem.

Eighteenth—Judges: William Johnson, M. Lynch, Dem., John J. Weber, Rep. Clerks, John Lillig, Rep., Dr. Clark, Dem.

Nineteenth—Judges: Victor Carlson, John Knoelk, Rep., James Fitzpatrick, Dem. Clerks: Joseph Little, Rep., Julius Hoffman, Dem.

Twentieth—Judges: James L. Gregory, H. H. Tibbits, Dem., John G. Shedd, Rep. Clerks: A. Vanderpoel, Rep., Charles L. Bonney, Dem.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: William Stewart, Charles Sheer, Rep., Philip Henne, Dem. Clerks: Arthur Hugunin, Rep., J. K. Tenney, Dem.

Second—Judges: J. Esaias Warren, Bernhard Niebling, Dem., G. Gottmanshausen, Rep. Clerks: Max Stern, Dem., Peter J. Wetterer, Rep.

Third—Judges: Philip Steinmueller, Adolph Muller, Rep., William S. Morse, Dem. Clerks: Joseph C. Pollock, Rep., James P. Donnelly, Dem.

Fourth—Judges: William Droege, James Clifford, Dem., C. G. Ganbe, Rep. Clerks: Arthur Wellman, Rep., Abraham Stern, Dem.

Fifth—Judges: Louis W. H. Neebe, Peter Lang, Rep., John Stack, Dem. Clerks: George Kleinhaus, Rep., Franz Rodman, Dem.

Sixth—Judges: Charles Thieleman, A. Karrar, Dem., Fred Meyer, Rep. Clerks: George Kraden, Dem., Martin Horn, Rep.

Seventh—Judges: John G. Meyer, M. Umdenstock, Rep., Henry Schomer, Dem. Clerks: J. M. Dollard, Dem., Charles Stemming, Rep.

Eighth—Judges: Charles Edelmann, M. J. Dewald, Dem., Matt Esmer, Rep. Clerks: William Biederstedt, Rep., Peter Adams, Dem.

Ninth—Judges: Gust. Schlotthauer, F. Rolly, Rep., John Alsfasser, Dem. Clerks: James Schuhmacher, Dem., John Gurlach, Rep.

Tenth—Judges: Martin Huels, Anton Graf, Dem., Fritz Niebergall, Rep. Clerks: Philip Kohler, Rep., John Docktor, Dem.

Eleventh—Judges: Andrew Bischoff, Charles Richter, Rep., Henry Mory, Dem. Clerks: Thomas Roggerson, Dem., Reinhold Dettman, Rep.

Twelfth—Judges: Mathias Fitz, Martin Becker, Dem., Frank Kohlsten, Rep. Clerks: L. Armbruster, Rep., W. A. Considine, Dem.

Thirteenth—Judges: F. Gurbing, Henry Berger, Rep., Fred Heimburg, Dem. Clerks: Michael Rold, Dem., Ernst Mensching, Rep.

Fourteenth—Judges: G. Neidhard, John Neuses, Dem., Chris Lanfer, Rep. Clerks: Henry Kinsley, Rep., Robert Goldschmidt, Dem.

Fifteenth—Judges: Martin Waldner, Gust Schleif, Rep., Peter Katter, Dem. Clerks: William Phillips, Dem., W. F. Spotholt, Rep.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: George L. Ward, Ernst Shock, Rep., William A. Herting, Dem. Clerks: Oscar Johnson, Rep., Charles J. Kelly, Dem.

Second—Judges: Patrick O'Connell, Peter Maloney, Dem., John Enghert, Rep. Clerks: William Cullerton, Dem., R. Tinnerstedt, Rep.

Third—C. F. Rersell, Alex. Boome, Rep., H. Wieland, Dem. Clerks: J. Hough, Rep., Peter Barrett, Dem.

Fourth—Judges: Daniel Katz, John Herely, Dem., L. H. Ellickson, Rep. Clerks: W. Honey, Dem., S. Peterson, Rep.

Fifth—Judges: Alexander Lund, G. W. Renn, Rep., Michael Garrity, Dem. Clerks: J. A. Campo, Rep., John Gibbons, Dem.

Sixth—Judges: Thomas Carney, N. Roeder, Dem., F. T. Baker, Rep. Clerks: Stephen Hunt, Dem., Richard Huggart, Dem.

Seventh—Judges: John Larson, John Mellon, Rep., Patrick O'Malley, Dem. Clerks: George Larson, Rep., Eugene O'Boyle, Dem.

Eighth—Judges: Casper Cremerius, John Dowdy, Dem., A. H. Robinson, Rep. Clerks: Emil Meyer, Dem., A. Lindberg, Rep.

Ninth—Judges: G. Nelson, H. Peterson, Rep., Thomas O'Malley, Dem. Clerks: Alfred Anderson, Rep., Peter J. Gavin, Dem.

Tenth—Judges: Richard Gill, Bartholomew Sullivan, Dem., Charles Johnson, Rep. Clerks: Henry Smith, Dem., Sam Peterson, Rep.

Eleventh—Judges: Frank Sheffell, John Lichtenthal, Rep., John Hughes, Dem. Clerks: Albert Wetzel, Rep., Joseph M. Scanlon, Dem.

Twelfth—Judges: Thomas Lynch, Conrad Williams Jr., Dem., Adam Hairle, Rep. Clerks; William Bode, Dem., Fred Muller, Rep.

Thirteenth—Judges: K. Eimstadt, Max Dithberner, Rep., Fred Fichter, Dem. Clerks: O. F. Johnson, Rep., James Roman, Dem.

TOWN OF LAKE.

First—Judges: G. W. Hotaling, Charles Ohsehner, Rep., D. L. Carmichael, Dem. Clerks: Max Herman, Rep., Frank Moore, Dem.

Second—Judges: Garrett Burns, John Burke, Dem., J. A. Gibson, Rep. Clerks: John C. Pfeiffe, Rep., James Hennessy, Dem.

Third—Judges: Oscar Blake, William Barr, Rep., Patrick McInerney, Dem. Clerks: Fred Brennan, Dem., Robert H. Williams, Rep.

Fourth—Judges: Charles Kotzenburg, Fred Cummings, Dem., Lewis Koler, Rep. Clerks: Austin J. Kilkenny, Rep., William Tearney, Dem.

Fifth—Judges: T. C. Horan, Dem., Sylvester Gaunt, Sherman Chaplain, Rep. Clerks: John Williams, Dem., John Wair, Rep.

Sixth—Judges: J. S. O'Brien, Michael O'Neil, Dem., H. B. Steck, Rep. Clerks: Walter Hunter, Rep., Harry Fox, Dem.

Seventh—Judges: W. H. Brayton, James Johnston, Rep., J. H. O'Connor, Dem. Clerks: D. F. Desmond, Dem., N. B. Hughson, Rep.

Eighth—Judges: Charles Millies, Rep., William Prendergast, Thomas Bagnol, Dem. Clerks: Lee Truitt, Rep., John Conners, Dem.

Ninth—Judges: J. Ulrich, Dem., Andrew Geck, John Mulcahey, Rep. Clerks: Frank Bonheim, Dem., Arthur Understine, Rep.

Tenth—Judges: David Barnett, Rep., James Mulroy, William Porte, Dem. Clerks: Thomas Flavin, Dem., Porter Leach, Rep.

Eleventh—Judges: E. W. Kenyon, Charles Kimler, Rep., Dennis McNamara, Dem. Clerks: Edward O'Grady, Dem., John Stokes, Rep.

Twelfth—Judges: T. J. Newberry, Rep., John Coffey, Michael Kinsella, Dem. Clerks: D. J. O'Neill, Dem., C. H. Whitman, Rep.

Thirteenth—Judges: John Bruhns, William Reilly, Rep., Dennis Kenny, Dem. Clerks: Joseph Hickey, Rep., James L. Swan, Dem.

Fourteenth—Judges: W. O. Budd, William Seyforth, Dem., F. D. Thomason, Rep. Clerks: Charles Erickson, Rep., E. P. Nerney, Dem.

Fifteenth—Judges: F. A. Woodbury, J. W. Rumsey, Rep., P. J. Doyle, Dem. Clerks: J. J. Flanagan, Dem., S. M. Dunning, Rep.

Sixteenth—Judges: J. W. Brennan, E. P. Glennon, Dem., Fletcher N. Barney, Rep. Clerks: John Foley, Dem., G. R. Eaton, Rep.

Seventeenth—Judges: C. H. Vehmeyer, C. T. Northrop, Rep., James Maroney, Dem. Clerks: Clark Rolph, Dem., John M. Young, Rep.

Eighteenth—Judges: P. J. O'Connell, Dem., O. N. Goldsmith, Dem., Henry Darlington, Rep. Clerks: G. H. Palmer, Rep., W. H. Hancock, Dem.

Nineteenth—Judges: Charles K. Luce, Ed Ericson, Rep., William F. Kneip, Dem. Clerks: J. S. Steer, Rep., G. H. Carlson, Dem.

Twentieth—Judges: Frank Steck, E. S. Rice, Dem., B. Hoppen, Rep. Clerks: J. T. Long, Dem., E. W. Prescott, Rep.

Twenty-first—Judges: M. G. Murphy, Henry Wehmer, Rep., Henry T. Quinnell, Dem. Clerks: W. F. Hendricks, Dem., J. K. Nettleton, Rep.

Twenty-second—Judges: Albert Colvin, Rep., John Kennedy, James Donohue, Dem. Clerks: Charles Wheeler, Rep., Michael Ryan, Dem.

Twenty-third—Judges: Simon Lederer, Dem., H. E. Wilmot, C. W. Parmenke, Rep. Clerks: E. McDonough, Rep., John Babe, Dem.

Twenty-Fourth—Judges: J. H. Cunningham, William Mehl, Dem., Henry Fredericks, Rep. Clerks; Anton Halvertson, Rep., Anthony Macke, Dem.

Twenty-fifth—Judges: William Marshall, John Parta, Rep., P. J. Moran, Dem. Clerks: H. Robbins, Rep., James Doran, Dem.

Twenty-sixth—Judges: Henry Cravener, William Finlan, Dem., W. S. Belding, Rep. Clerks: M. Blodgett, Rep., E. Cravener, Dem.

HOW THEY WILL BE BROUGHT IN.

As soon as the list of judges and clerks shall be completed notices will be sent out to the persons appointed to appear before the commission within a certain time for the purpose of examination as to their qualifications to serve. "And if upon such examination," the law says, "he is found qualified he shall, unless excused by such Commissioner by reason of ill-health or old age, be bound to serve as such officer for the term of one year, if his appointment shall be confirmed by the County Court." There can be no skirmishing to avoid the examination or to affect any disabilities to serve. Most of the persons who would probably be most anxious to be released from duty would be business-men whose time would be too valuable to them. But none of these would be likely to make affidavit that they did not possess any one of the qualifications required of a judge or clerk—viz.: that "they must be citizens of the United States and entitled to vote in the ward, village, or incorporated town in which such precinct is located at the next election, and they must be men of good repute and character, who can speak, read, and write the English language, and be skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, and they must be of good understanding and capable." Furthermore, it must be a profitable business in which a day is so valuable to a man that he can afford to risk a fine of $100 to $300. For the law says: "In case such person so selected and notified to appear for examination shall not appear before such board as required, or if he does appear and shall refuse to serve, he shall forfeit not less than $100 nor more than $300." There are a number of men on the list published today who would perhaps prefer to forfeit such a sum of money rather than serve as judge or clerk. It seems that the Election Commission might almost be made self-sustaining if the Commissioners picked out bank and railroad Presidents and heads of rich corporations or firms and on refusal to act fined them the highest amount permitted by the law. While such is not the intention of the Commissioners, they have repeatedly stated, that they will not take any excuses except such as the law permits—ill-health or old age. There are men on the commission who have "backbone," and who will compel good men to serve on election boards and do something more than only cry out for election reform.

A FAITH-CURE CONTROVERSY.

THE WORK OF AN EVANGELIST QUESTIONED AND HE ACCEPTS A CHALLENGE AND PERFORMS A SECOND ALLEGED MIRACULOUS CURE.

OWATONNA, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Rev. Brown, the evangelist who is conducting meetings at Faribault, and who led such a successful revival here last month and produced a faith cure on Mrs. Gramps, as reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time, has been accused of trickery, it being alleged by the physician in charge of the patient that she had been well for almost a week, and, as persuasion to get her out of bed had failed, harsh words of command had been used, and then the evangelist came and she arose, pronouncing that the prayers and faith had cured her. The evangelist had been challenged to cure Mrs. Austin, who has been bedridden for about seven years, her spine being affected so that she could not turn in bed without assistance. The challenge was accepted and he came down from Faribault Friday morning and was driven out to the house by the Rev. W. A. Spinny of this city. Several women accompanied them. After prayer the evangelist ordered her to arise and walk, which she did, and then seated herself and began preaching to her husband and to her two large sons, calling upon them to come to Christ and have their souls healed as her body had been made well.

Now the physicians claim that they had quit giving her medicine several years since and recommended nourishing food and good nursing to produce a cure, and that she is not well now, although she is improving. Great excitement prevails, and it is the topic of talk in church, at the hotels, stores, and on the streets. The unbelievers promise to prove that it is not a faith-cure, and the result will be telegraphed.

"BRADLEYED."

English doctors accused by hysterical women of attempted assault are now described by the London medical press as being "Bradleyed"—that is, falsely charged, as Dr. Bradley is believed to have been.

POPULAR POEMS.

A Healthy Craze in Chicago and Other Cities for the Works of Robert Browning.

His Blending of Lawless Innovation with Keen Analytical Power Suits a Scientific Age.

An Analysis of His Spirit Compared with That of Longfellow—A Deep Study.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Going into a book store in Chicago I said: "I want a set of Robert Browning; Houghton & Mifflin's complete edition." "Haven't a copy left, sir! Have sold more copies of Browning the last year than of any other poet, living or dead. Can order a copy from Boston and get it here in three days." "Queer age!" I said, "reads Robert Browning! and goes from Chicago to Boston in thirty-six hours!" "Not so queer, sir," the man replied; "Browning is our greatest poet. The only point is for an age to get up to the point of appreciating him. It is a wonder that our age does apprehend the man's power. Tennyson has his peculiar power, and he has a vast circle of readers, but the man that can read 'Saul' will be a different man from that one who reads 'In Memoriam,' and a stronger man." Seeing the bookseller was a book-reader as well, I said: "But what a grand argument is that same 'In Memoriam' for immortality!" "I don't so see it," he said; "it is only a morbid matter of doubt. The poet somehow 'hopes' that 'good will come of ill,' and that nature will not at last cast aside her crowning work. If people can get no further than Tennyson has for logical proof of a future life they will have to rest in a vague uncertainty." "Next to Browning," I said, "what poet do you most sell and rank highest?" "O! Longfellow, by all means. The greatest, purest, and healthiest of all American poems are those from the poet that children loved. Do you know that in Germany the children fancied Goethe; in France they crowned Hugo; in America they brought spring flowers to Longfellow. The children are inspired in such matters! All children are poets. See what editions are there! What luxury! what elegance! and they all sell. What is more, they are read. It is a task to read Browning, a real labor; just the other way with Longfellow. They make a fair complement of each other. One is for a sunny hour in a hammock, or with sweet friends, or in that best of all hours, sunrise in June; the other is for the hour of deepest study, with pure minds, well polished."

THE TASTE OF TODAY.

"But tell me," I said, "what is meant by this craze for Browning. Does it mean a mere whim or do people collectively move, as we move individually, into different poetic zones?"

"You mean," he said, "that you have outgrown poets; had your favorits, and by and by, somehow, you hardly know how, you no longer saw the old beauties; you half suspected they were not there. They were, I suppose, really there, only you had formed higher tastes; those very beauties had themselves lifted you beyond themselves. Well, I suppose it is somehow so with the average reader—the great public. The time was when Tupper and Pollok were carried about in men's pockets and devoured before breakfast. Scott and Moore had their day. Scott is deservedly read yet, by those who seek pictures of chastest love and dramatic action. Twenty-five years ago Tennyson ruled. Next to him the stately school of Bryant was admired. Today Browning and Longfellow measure the public taste and power."

"What is that taste and power?"

"Well, Browning is a complex power; a curious blending of lawless innovation with keen analytical power. That suits the temper of an age of science, which is analytic, and it suits the bold daring of our age. Browning is not worshipful of the 'was,' but is after all, not a destructive."

"You are yourself, then, a worshiper of this man?"

"I consider 'Saul' the greatest poem in the English language produced during the last hundred years." Then forgetting himself my bookseller began to repeat:

The tent was unlooped,
I pulled up the spear that obstructed; and under I stooped,
Hands and knees on the slippery grass-patch; all withered and gone;
That extends to the second inclosure—I groped my way on,
Till I felt where the foldskirts fly open. Then once more I prayed,
And opened the foldskirts, and entered, and was not afraid;
But spoke, Here is David, thy servant! And no voice replied,
At first I saw naught but the blackness; but soon I descried
A something more black than the blackness, the vast, the upright
Main prop which supports the pavilion, and slow into sight
Grew a figure against it, gigantic, and blackest of all;
Then a sunbeam that burst through the tent-roof showed me Saul,

SECRET OF BROWNING'S POWER.

It was plain what the "Browning craze" meant. For here my bookseller was transformed into a poet, and had forgotten trade in the midst of this traffic-ridden Chicago. I asked him, "What is the secret of Browning's power?"

"Action, sir! Nothing is worth the while that lacks life. Every one of Browning's poems has a living soul in it. Mirabeau declared the power of oratory to be action. It is the same with poetry. It is the action of a self that lives in the lines. That is the greatness of Shakspeare; it is also of Browning.

"But, mark you, Browning is not a man to set puppets before you; his actors are not merely pretty creatures; they are all people of wit and sharp thinkers. You have first to learn the individualities before you, get the key of their purpose, and it is no longer hard work to read Browning. If you cannot accustom yourself to the company of philosophers, lay down the book—philosophers on the stage acting life's truths."

A BROWNING CLUB.

I left the book-store of my friend to hunt up a "Browning Club," some dozen of which I was informed were to be found. In the first I found about a dozen ladies and gentlemen of divers ages, led by a bright woman of 40 or 45, if one may say it. She was by no means a bluestocking, but a tidy, bright, unpretentious woman, and in the club I found a fair proportion of men. The subject was "Instans Tyrannus." "Here," said the leader, "we have the drama of life on a gallop. It is the struggle for existence as it passes out of the mere brute struggle and becomes a struggle of wits and tools. The man of brain and money—that is, of mind tools and hand tools—undertakes to crush the man who has neither. He naturally hates him. Brains always hates stupidity. Carlyle despises Quashee and thinks the world would be better off without him. So, here goes: Brains crowds stupidity to the wall; tries to obliterate him. But he is too small to feel a slight, too minute to be hit with a death-blow. You might as well try a sledge-hammer on an animalcule; fight the cholera bacillus with boxing gloves. Brains and Money sees his victim is of the earth earthy, but for that very reason is hugged very close to the bosom of Mother Earth. So he tries, as a final plan, to mine under him to destroy his creep-hole, his refuge in insignificance, and witless satisfaction.

"Is one mocked by an elf?
Is one baffled by toad or by rat?
The gravamens in that.
How the lion, who couches to suit
His back to my foot,
Would admire that I stand in debate!
But the Small is the Great—
If it vexes you—that is the thing!
Toad or rat vex the king?
Though I waste half my realm to unearth
Toad or rat, 'tis well worth!
So I soberly laid my plan
To extinguish the man.
Round his creep-hole, with never a break,
Ran my fires for his sake;
Overhead did my thunders combine
With my underground mine,
Till I looked from my labor content
To enjoy the event.

AN ETHICAL ERA.

"But Brains and Money, the being of tools, counts without his host, for the old struggle for existence has now new factors. The ethical era has begun in the history of life. It is no longer a matter of crushing and being crushed. The mine explodes; the thunders crash; the poor man is hurled away from the bosom of Mother Earth; but as he rises in his affliction he is caught in the skirts of God. The man of power learns that there are other factors in the universe besides wit and cash. There is a Right, and an Ought, and so the law of the old brute era is reversed. Henceforth he that would be first must be last: the Almighty is he who stoops to carry the all feebler.

"Do you see? Just my vengeance complete!
The man sprang to his feet!
Stood erect! caught at God's skirts! and prayed;
So I was afraid.

"'Toad or rat vex the King.' That is the story of human life. We are mostly using our superior powers on exceedingly despicable troubles. The lion knows no foe so terrible as the stinging fly. Man knows no annoyance so provocative as a fool. We spend most of our time fool-killing. But the fool, plus a prayer, has the advantage of us."

The keen-witted woman went on with her analysis. I could hardly determine whether to call it a lecture, a sermon, or a discussion. What is the difference? Neither of the three exists, in fact, except it has a truth to deal with. Whatever holds a truth needs no name. It was a Browning Club; and clearly Browning was creating for himself a very appreciative circle of students. The same very admirable education is going on elsewhere. There are clubs to study Browning in St. Louis, in Boston, in New York, and in many of our small towns.

I will create my listeners,
And the world shall hear my song;
And at last none shall, listening, know
But my words to themselves belong.

The Persian poet understood his power as an educator. Here in a bookstore I had found an expounder, enthusiastic and inspired; and in the club another with not a grain less of inspiration.

CAUSES OF THE CRAZE.

What has Canon Farrar to do with this? Not much in any way. The Canon made little impression on our people. The truth is, we have reached a National development that brings our intellectual life into harmony with the spirit of Browning; an intense but scientific and analytical era. What was hard for our fathers to understand is instinctively easy for us. What was hard for them to read, we glibly fit our tongues to. A peculiar feature of the Browning evolution is the combined reading and sewing circle revived. A good reader is engaged to read, and possibly expound, while the listeners both listen and sew. The old-fashioned sewing circle was never surpassed as a social institution, although it was said by the male outsider to involve a certain degree of genial gossip. When newspapers were scarce neighborhood news filled the bill, and the sewing society had the advantage of sending missionaries to the cannibals and doing a mild bit of backbiting. This was doubtless mere masculine gossip, for the men were never admitted before supper, after which the talk was at least half their own. Newspapers and literature abolished the circles of this sort. Literature now takes it in hand to revive them. The ladies sew by instinct; it is mainly an automatic bit of genius, and in no way interferes with their discussion of Browning, or Spencer, or Fiske, or Mrs. Browning. The plan is therefore a combination of an intellectual club with an industrial association. It has the advantage over the usual sorosis sort that it is more a study than a discussion. Possibly the Browning rage indicates a tendency of Americans to devote themselves to careful industrious study. In New York City the method I have just described predominates not only in the investigation of Browning but other authors. But go the length of our land and you will find five clubs of women interested in keen intellectual pursuits to one of men. Are the women of the future to become the leaders in the matters that concern logic and metaphysics? Are they at present gaining on the other sex? Is the effect of enlarged facilities for education to let loose upon us our masters? There is little doubt that the sex of quickest sympathies, readiest wit, and native intuition will have vast advantages when trained by the highest art of the schools. We can at least wisely remember who was the most admired friend of Socrates; and we know that Hypatia was not the only beautiful lecturer in Greek and Roman cities when Oriental religion overran the West, and forbade women to open their mouths in public. There really is no revolution at present going on more quietly, but more universal in its effect on all phases of society, than a change in the relative position of the sexes. "Woman's rights" has only been a superficial appearance of a deep natural evolution. There are strong reasons for believing that the final and highest stage of humanity will find or will place woman at the front; she the finer, purer product, foremost always in the arts of peace and love, and ultimately foremost in song, and logic, and leadership. At all events, the present intellectual life of our country is passing, in a marked degree, under the control of women.

REFLECTIONS.

And of all men, Browning! But the literary taste of woman is superior in this, that she is quick to detect strength and power. Her idol is the positive character. Her ideal poet is not the man who sings the sweetest song, but whose song is fullest of vital power. Besides, Browning really preaches. No mistake about it. This man always has a purpose. He is using poetry to accomplish an end. Woman despises a purposeless man; and she has an instinctive liking for preachers. This has become a matter of heredity with woman; and now that she is emancipating herself from routine she likes literature that has a gospel in it.

I go back again to my bookseller. My Browning has come. You must perforce love a beautiful book. It is the highest art of our age. No man of brains shall go naked. He shall have the most kingly apparel; purple, and gold, and scarlet. Like a Prince the poet meets me. I take off his outer foldings. I am overjoyed to meet him. The Browning craze is on me. I have been so much among the enthusiasts that I am as Saul was. He went out softly to find his father's asses, and he fell among prophets, and began himself to prophesy. I could say many things of this man by way of laudation. The real point is, Can I be a poet when I fall among the poets? If not, Browning is only a book, and only a book he will remain to the majority of readers. Still there is a Browning craze, whilst I—I hardly know yet whether in handling these volumes I am more indebted to my Boston publishers or to the poet.

COAL ASHES AND IRON.

ONE OF THE THINGS THE GAS COMPANIES HAVE TO CONTEND AGAINST.

The following letter was recently sent to the editor of the *Sanitary Engineer:*

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, Jan. 18.—*Sir:* Will you please inform me what action, if any, coal-ashes have upon iron? Can such ashes be used as "street-filling" without injury to iron water or gas service pipes beneath them? Does the *lye* from said ashes injure the pipes? With what material can said pipes be coated to prevent such injury? Respectfully,

W. H. GENUNG, Chief of Inspectors.

The following reply was printed in a late issue of the paper:

Coal ashes cannot be used for street-filling without injury to iron pipes which are placed in such material. Indeed, moist coal ashes form about the most destructive filling which could be used. This arises largely from the presence of sulphur compounds in the ashes, and not from any caustic or carbonated alkalies. In some cases the pipes are attacked in spots and slowly eaten through, while in other instances the entire pipe becomes rotten, and converted into a soft graphitic substance.

Pipes may be covered on the outside with pitch, which is some protection, although probably of little permanent benefit. Pipes are sometimes laid in pitch, in addition to the coating of that material. A bed and covering of common soil is also some protection.

In view of the fact that ashes are largely used for street filling in this city the inspector's answer and the reply will form a subject for thought to a good many people in Chicago. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Theobald Forestall, General Manager of the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, and asked his opinion.

"There is hardly anything," he said, "from which iron pipes suffer so much as from coal ashes. We have had to fight this trouble ever since the original level of the city was raised. You know that when the present system of sewerage was put in the surface was raised some twelve feet in order to get a flow. This necessitated a large supply of filling matter, and the city used everything it could get. A large quantity of ashes, the débris of burned buildings, was used; old tin, hoopskirts, decayed vegetable and animal matter—in fact, everything was fish that came to the municipal net. And, by the way, decayed vegetable matter, which yields sulphureted hydrogen, and ammonia, is more destructive to iron than anything else. Back in 1850 we laid pipes in the clay which lay under the prairie black-earth, and today they are as sound as ever. Pipes, however, laid in the ash-filling above are eaten through and through after eight years' service. Not long ago we took up a half-mile of pipe in Sedgwick street which was literally honeycombed by the ash-drippings. Some of the pipes had been reduced from three-eighths of an inch to one-eighth. We tried a great many schemes. Coating the pipes with pitch answered for awhile, but the only stable way of remedying the thing is to make an artificial soil of very consistent clay. The pipes that have been subjected to the action of coal-ashes present a curious appearance. In some cases they are dry and brittle and peel like an onion, while in others they are soft and half-flexible. Where the water after making its way through the ashes reaches them drop by drop they are found perforated through each thickness."

Angel Faces.

The little faces carved on the large English oak mantel in the Chapman store, Milwaukee, are as perfect and smooth as if cut in marble.

BREACH-OF-PROMISE.

Miss Rose A. Moran's Suit for $25,000 Against Christian F. Wiehe Begun.

The Story of Their Courtship and Final Separation—Wiehe's Letter to Her.

How the Lawyers Questioned the Jurymen Before Accepting Their Services—Taking Testimony.

Miss Rose A. Moran, once secure, as she supposed, in the affections of Christian F. Wiehe, appeared in Judge Anthony's court to claim her little $25,000 for the faithlessness of her lover. Mr. Hynes conducts the case for the plaintiff and Mr. Brandt for the defendant. Wiehe is a young man now 23 years of age, with a smooth face and a negative expression. When he was first accepted by Miss Moran he was only 20 years old; but, unfortunately, after he reached his majority, it is alleged, he renewed his vows, else his plea of the "baby-act" might be effectual. Miss Moran is four years older than he, and looks more. She has bright golden hair, gathered up tightly under her hat, and from the interest with which she was regarded by those in the court-room it might be inferred that she was reckoned by them a beautiful young woman. It is probable that in 1883, in that seductive month, June, when the gales are laden with the breath of love, Miss Moran's charms were considerably greater than they are now. She was younger, and at all events then it was that they plighted troth. No jealous parents interposed a hateful barrier; there was nothing of the Pyramus and Thisbe about their little romance. On the contrary, they went to school together on Ashland avenue. He lived at No. 371 Blue Island avenue; she at No. 461 Leavitt street. He appears to have monopolized the romance of the couple. Instead of her becoming stage-struck, as would have been eminently proper, he was seized with a fever of military ambition. Often had he marched from Twelfth street into Blue Island avenue with a tomato can for a drum, leading a band of soldierly urchins, and in the summer of 1883 he started for West Point, having taken the precaution, however, to secure the affections of Miss Moran before he departed. He intended, it is said, to call her his wife before he went, but was induced to wait until he returned from his examination. He came back unsuccessful, and, having meanwhile reached the age of 21, he set the wedding for Nov. 15 of the following year. After his return the charmer of his youth seems no longer to have exerted the sovran influence that she could boast of yore. The day set for the nuptials drew near; the very week was at hand, the clergyman engaged, the wedding-ring provided, when Wiehe sent the following letter to his betrothed:

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1884.—*Rose:* It has been war to the knife and knife to the hilt all last night and all this forenoon. You have been painted to me in all the false colors possible, so I concluded the best thing for both of us was to postpone this thing for awhile. There is so much opposition to you that the end would only end in separation, and God knows I would not want to be situated like that. Rose, forgive me; for God's sake, forgive me. You don't know all I have suffered. I leave Chicago and everything behind me forever. Good-by,

CHRIS.

The entire forenoon was consumed in the empaneling of a jury. Mr. Hynes was very particular in his examination of the jurors, putting many delicate questions regarding the condition of their own affections that brought a lively blush into the cheeks of one or two. Here is a sample of the queries propounded:

"Have you any prejudices against this class of suits?" asked Attorney Hynes of Albert Spate.

"No, sir," answered that candidate.

"Been in love?"

"Yes."

"Ever break an engagement——"

"I object," cried Mr. Brandt, of attorneys for the defense. "I submit that it is wrong to set the groundwork for another breach-of-promise case, and set a trap into which the juror is unwittingly led."

"I guess there is no danger," dryly remarked Mr. Spate.

"Have you any fellow-sympathy with the defendant?" asked Mr. Hynes of another juror."

"No, sir."

"Nor with the fair plaintiff?"

"I guess not," responded the candidate, as he looked sheepishly across the room.

Mr. Hynes thought that sufficient grounds for letting the juror go, and did so.

The panel completed, Mr. Hynes took a default against the defendant on the attachment issue. The plaintiff had caused an attachment in aid to be issued for the sum of $25,000 to hold on to Wiehe's property which he inherited from his father. This fortune amounted to perhaps $50,000, but of course the plaintiff never thought of that when she agreed to marry the dear boy. After the engagement was broken Wiehe transferred most of his property to his mother, Mrs. Sophia Justice, but Miss Moran hopes to prove that the conveyance was not made in good faith. The attachment was levied on land situated on Blue Island avenue and Fourteenth street. In the afternoon the plaintiff began to introduce her evidence. A friend of Wiehe was called to the stand and testified how they had called at Miss Moran's house shortly before the wedding-day. They hung their hats up in the hall, but whether Wiehe kissed Miss Moran while witness was fooling around the hat-rack he would not venture to say. At all events, he understood that the parties were engaged, and was surprised when he found that the wedding was not to take place, especially as he had purchased some very light buff gloves, a white necktie, and a scarlet scarf for the bridegroom.

Austin E. Allen testified that the two young people came to look at his house, and finally Wiehe took a lease of the premises, saying that he wanted the house for himself and his wife.

The case goes on at 10 o'clock this morning. A good many neatly-dressed women were in the court-room yesterday, several apparently having known Miss Moran at the school of shorthand which she attended. Miss Moran has worked as a stenographer.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

CORPORATIONS LICENSED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TODAY.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Stanton Breeding Farm Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, Henry Dibble, Neziah W. Bliss, and Henry Field.

The Citizens' Gas Company, at Peoria; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, J. B. Genhut, Adolph Wooiner, Martin Kingman, F. A. Cooper, and Joseph P. Smith.

The Consolidated Linseed Oil Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, James Wright, C. F. Gates, and A. C. Lansten.

The Lumber Saving & Dressing Saw Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, D. R. Proctor, M. E. Cole, and W. H. Hackney.

The Standard Building, Loan & Homestead Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, John G. Schumacher, T. H. Schintz, Albert P. Earnst, and others.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen's Mutual Building, Loan & Homestead Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, R. H. McCann, W. A. Sherwood, C. F. Smalle, and C. J. Burroughs.

The Chicago Shoe & Slipper Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Allen J. White, J. W. Calkins, and E. D. Stiles.

The Danville Coöperative Store, at Danville; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Emanuel Forbaugh, C. H. Peters, D. H. Murchy, and others.

The *National Economist* Publishing & Printing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to publish a newspaper; incorporators, G. C. C. Reed, M. E. Reed, and W. E. Reed.

KANSAS CITY TRADE MATTERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A meeting of live-stock men interested in the proposed Live-Stock Exchange was held at the Stock-Yards Exchange this afternoon. The following officers were elected: Directors, C. F. Morse, President; S. B. Armour, Vice-President; L. A. Allen, George R. Barse, George Campbell, William Epperson, J. R. Stoller, John S. Gregory, R. C. White, William Rogers, A. J. McCoy. Board of Appeals, W. P. Alcott, H. C. Offutt, Isaac Keys, Jacob Dold, C. C. Quinlan, Chairman. Arbitration Committee, K. B. Armour, W. F. Moor, H. P. Childs, J. P. Emmert, Charles H. Means, George Holmes.

The Committee on Railroad Rates, which went to Chicago to represent Kansas City at a meeting of General Managers, reported to the Board of Trade this afternoon. The committee's report does not contain any results, as the General Managers have not been heard from yet.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (excluding Sunday) one year	$10.00
Parts of year (including Sunday) per month	1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, per year	5.00
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, per year	5.00
Saturday edition, double sheet	2.00
Sunday, twenty to twenty-eight pages	2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year	1.00

Price to newsdealers, postage prepaid, per copy, 3 cents.

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE.
Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

POSTAGE.

[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Domestic.	Per copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper	2 cents
Foreign.	
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—Robson & Crane, "Comedy of Errors."
GRAND OPERA-H.—J. B. Polk in "Mixed Pickles."
COLUMBIA—Italian Opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor."
ACADEMY—"Midnight Marriage."
HOOLEY'S—The Hanlons in "Fantasma."
STANDARD—Minnie Maddern, "In Spite of All."
OLYMPIC—Stirk & Zeno's Australian Company.
PEOPLE'S—"Paquita."
CRITERION—"Hazel Kirke."
MADISON-ST. THEATRE—Sidney Wollett at 3 p. m.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 311, F. & A. M.—The members of this lodge are requested to meet at our hall at 12:30 p. m. Wednesday, Feb. 10, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Herman Lunning, from his late residence, 1483 Milwaukee av.; carriages to Graceland.
GILES RENDELL, W. M.
A. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

SENOR GOMEZ has again been tendered the post of Minister at Washington by the Spanish Government.

THE number of standard silver dollars issued from the mints during the week ended Feb. 6 was 277,820. The issue during the same period last year was 214,998.

THE authorities at Washington have accepted Mr. Thomas Keefe's resignation as Inspector of Customs at Chicago. It is thought that Tom Cloonan will get the place.

MR. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, one of the principals in the Chicago-Toledo sensation, yesterday afternoon filed a bill for divorce from his wife, Katharine D. Phillips, on the grounds of cruelty, desertion, and faithlesness.

SIX cases of small-pox were discovered at No. 2545 Archer avenue Sunday, the victims being a man and wife and their four children. These make twenty cases due to the conduct of "Dr." Bartholdi in failing to report the original cases at No. 2513 South Halsted street in December.

UNDER the pretext of searching Greek vessels at Constantinople for munitions of war the Turks are said to have insulted the Greek flag. It is feared that the act may be accepted in Athens as intentional, and that it will aggravate the seriousness of the situation.

THE Senate yesterday took up and passed the bill providing for the sale to the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company of what was the bridewell property in Chicago. Mr. Lawler's bill for the erection of a public building on the same property was introduced in the House.

THERE were 239 deaths in the city last week, an increase of 34 over the preceding one and of 20 over the corresponding week of last year. Of the decedents 120 were under 5 years of age, 68 of them under 1 year, 7 between 70 and 80, 4 between 80 and 90, and 1 between 90 and 100. The annual rate was 19.73.

IN debate yesterday Senator Sherman, speaking of the President's refusal to furnish the papers in certain cases of appointment or removal from office, took the ground that either branch of Congress had the right to any and every paper on file in any of the departments. Denial of this right by the present Administration was a departure from the settled policy and practice of nearly a century of political existence.

AT Seattle, Washington Territory, yesterday the anti-Chinese mob attacked a body of militia called the Home Guard, detailed to protect the Chinamen who had been ordered to leave. The militia fired, killing one man, fatally wounding another, and seriously injuring two others. The Chinamen were told by the court before which habeas corpus proceedings were had that they could either stay or leave, but the majority preferred to go. About 175 sailed for home.

A MEETING of property-owners who are assessed for the extension of the Lake-Shore drive will be held tomorrow evening. About 150 objectors have so far joined the association. The Executive Committee have been advised that they can draw for funds on certain wealthy men who do not wish to be known. The case came up in the County Court yesterday morning, but was continued until today. Only those who file objections will have any standing in court, and, if it is decided that the assessment is unjust as to them, though it may be equally unjust to the others, the latter will have to pay, while the former will not.

THE Democratic Congressional Convention to nominate a successor to the late Representative Rankin will be held at Chilton today. Five of the six counties composing the district will present candidates. The leading ones, however, are Thomas R. Hudd of Green Bay, who was a candidate in the convention which nominated Rankin in 1884, and Joseph Vilas, a cousin of the Postmaster-General. Hudd has the largest number of delegates pledged to his support, but lacks three votes of a majority. It is predicted that the opposition will combine on Vilas and make him the nominee. The district is hopelessly Democratic. In 1884 the vote stood Rankin (Dem.) 17,851, Luling (Rep.) 11,610. The Republicans will scarcely make a nomination.

THE money market was dull and a little weak. Sterling bills were strong. The demand for investment securities was good. The New York stock market was active and prices advanced, particularly those of the coal stocks.—The Chicago produce markets were dull and easier, with a slight flurry in wheat on the receipt of pretended "news" that Greece and Turkey are at swords' points, and a very good shipping demand for sample corn. As compared with Saturday pork closed 7½ cents lower, lard a shade higher, meats 10 cents lower, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ¼ cent higher on the near futures, rye firm, barley easy, and flaxseeds steady.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 14,491,490 bushels of wheat, 2,678,726 bushels of corn, 303,413 bushels of oats, 304,063 bushels of rye, and 154,358 bushels of barley; total, 17,932,050 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 17,136,107 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock decreased 41,282 bushels, including a decrease of 70,082 bushels of wheat. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 54,574,942 bushels of wheat, 7,251,898 bushels of corn, 1,824,569 bushels of oats, 715,486 bushels of rye, and 1,751,677 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 414,108 in wheat and larger by 51,898 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 177,446 bushels.

YESTERDAY afternoon 15,000 men, representing the "starving mechanics of London," met around Nelson Monument in Trafalgar square. The gathering was managed by Socialists, conspicuous among the leaders being a man named Burns, who was a candidate for Parliament from Nottingham at the recent election. Interference by the police precipitated trouble, which culminated in a serious riot. The residence of Arnold Morley, the new Patronage Secretary, was totally wrecked despite the frantic appeals of the tenant for aid. Besides smashing the windows and doors of a large number of private houses, the vast and maddened throng sacked Hatchett's Hotel in Piccadilly and carried off everything eatable and drinkable. Lord Cremorne was met and badly beaten. The Carlton, Devonshire, and Turf Clubs suffered severely. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or maltreated, and shops of all kinds were burglarized. At midnight the mob, which early in the evening consisted of 50,000 men, melted away, and quiet reigned once more.

PRECEDENTS FOR THE TELEPHONE SUIT.

The Colgate case, which was begun by the Department of Justice in 1884 at the instance of the Western Union Telegraph Company in order to set aside an alleged fraudulent patent, furnishes a remarkably complete precedent for the Government suit against the Bell Telephone monopoly. In 1867 a patent, subsequently assigned to Colgate, had been obtained covering the use of gutta-percha as an insulator to electrical conductors. The Western Union Telegraph Company represented that gutta-percha had long been used for this purpose, and that the patent was "wrongfully and fraudulently solicited, procured, and obtained." Thereupon the Government started a proceeding to test the question, but Colgate became alarmed and adjusted the matter by a compromise with the Western Union. It seems that Attorney-General Brewster had previously been counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Pennsylvania, and for this reason declined to act in the matter, and referred the application to Solicitor-General Goode, who brought the suit and had entire charge of it up to the time it was ended by a compromise. The telephone suit differs from the Colgate case only in the fact that public interests are the ones immediately concerned, and the controversy cannot be disposed of by compromise, but must be prosecuted to the end.

The relations between the Western Union and the Bell Company are so intimate that the latter monopoly can hardly be ignorant of the legal experience of the former in dealing with Government suits. When the Western Union desired to have an alleged fraudulent patent revoked it was quick to apply to the Government to institute the suit, and represented properly enough that private litigation was an inadequate remedy. In another notable case one of Jay Gould's corporations was compelled to act as defendant in a public suit brought confessedly because the end sought could not be reached by private litigation. In the elevated railway litigation in New York a number of private suits were brought, but they ended in "snap judgments, collusive proceedings, and the buying up of private claimants." Application was then made to the Attorney-General to institute a Government proceeding on behalf of the people, but the Gould-Sage-Field clique cried out lustily that the questions had all been settled in court and there was no possible justification for a public suit. Nevertheless the suit went on and its purpose was accomplished. Precisely in the same manner have the private suits against the Bell monopoly led to "snap judgments, collusive proceedings, and the buying up of private claimants," so that the only remaining means of protecting the public against corporate monopoly and greed is by a Government suit in the name of the people.

In a recent interview Gen. Butler gave his experience in securing a Government suit to test the validity of a patent for blowing up oil wells. He says that "if there is any one "thing better settled than another it is that a "patent issued by the United States, whether "for an invention, or land, or anything else, "cannot be set aside except on a suit "brought by the United States." A private party may be able to secure damages, but the Government only can demand the cancellation of a patent. In the case of the telephone monopoly the only measure that will afford relief to the people is the abrogation of the Bell Company's exclusive and apparently fraudulent patent, so that the business of communication by telephone may be open to competition hereafter and public patronage awarded to the corporation furnishing the best service at the lowest rates. The Bell Company claims a monopoly not simply of an instrument or a method but of the broad art itself. It exercises the exclusive right to an important means of public communication, and does this on the basis of a patent already impeached for fraud. A Government suit alone can test the questions in such a case or remedy the wrongs involved.

ALIEN LANDLORDS IN IOWA.

Representative Robb has introduced in the Iowa Legislature a bill designed to provide an effectual cure for the evils of alien landlordism. The measure aims not only to prevent non-resident aliens from acquiring title to real property hereafter, but to terminate all such ownership of the soil as may be in existence at the time the act goes into effect. The bill is very brief, covering only one printed page, and is intended to deal with alien landlordism according to the root-and-branch method, but yet none of its provisions can be regarded as harsh or unjust. The act provides that after its adoption "non-resi"dent aliens shall be prohibited from hold"ing real estate or acquiring any ownership "in the same either directly or indirectly," thus checking at once the further increase of alien landholding. With regard to lands already held by aliens the bill gives such owners three years in which to dispose of the property, and at the end of that time the State is to take possession after paying the appraised value. Three years after the adoption of the act the Board of Supervisors in each county is required to make a return of all property held by non-resident aliens, furnish an appraisement of its value, and secure an abstract of title showing the interest of the owner, and "the said lands "shall be entered as belonging to the State "and subject to sale." Thus under this act alien ownership in the soil of Iowa can be entirely wiped out in three years.

Under Mr. Robb's bill alien land-owners could choose between selling their property at any time within three years or allowing the State to take it at the end of that period on the valuation set by the Boards of Supervisors. It is objected that fair prices could not be secured under these circumstances and that the appraisements would certainly be much less than the market value. The truth is that nearly all the aliens holding land in Iowa bought it years ago at rates little more than nominal, and it has increased in value through the labor of the resident farmers and settlers in developing the country. Even at the lowest valuation likely to be put on the land alien holding would receive three or four times as much as they paid for it. Then, too, any alien can avoid the condemnation of his land by becoming a resident of the United States and casting in his lot to some extent with the people. The act exempts from its provisions all resident aliens and all owning stock or shares in partnerships, companies, or corporations "organized for the transaction of business not depending on rentals from real property or the products of agriculture for their revenue." Aliens acquiring by foreclosure of mortgages are allowed three years from the date of the transfer within which to dispose of the property to a citizen of the United States.

Under this plan the State would lose nothing, since the lands could undoubtedly be sold at prices equal to the appraised value. Without loss to itself or injustice to landowners the State can abolish alien landlordism and permit American citizens only to hold the titles to its soil. Mr. Robb's bill is, in most particulars, well adapted to secure its object, but it may be questioned whether he has not made a dangerous exception in allowing resident aliens to hold title to real estate. Nearly all the alien landlords are represented in this country by agents who reside here, although they rarely become naturalized citizens. What would there be to prevent the non-resident aliens transferring their holdings to the resident agents, and thus prolonging the rule of alien landlordism in a slightly changed form? The mere fact of residence does not change an alien's allegiance, and it is not clear why it should give him special rights in a foreign country. In regard to the public domain it has not been proposed to make any distinction between resident and non-resident aliens, but to reserve the lands, as Mr. Blaine said in his letter of acceptance, for those "who are citizens or willing to become such." Why should not the same rule be applied inside the States?

BOODLE AND DALTONISM.

An old mossbacked Ohio Democrat, in an interview with one of our contemporaries, indulges in a dismal retrospect of what his party has done for itself and the State during the last few years it has been in power, as if it were not the same old record of Democracy wherever and whenever it gets control. He complains that from the time the Bookwalter campaign introduced boodle as an element in politics everything has gone from bad to worse. In the first place, when Gov. Foster retired two years ago he left a surplus of $600,000. When Hoadly retired, and the Administration was turned over to Foraker, the Treasury was empty. The surplus was gone, just as a surplus always goes when the Democracy gets at it—just as the surplus in Indiana has gone, and just as that in the National Treasury is going. There is no point of sympathy between a Democrat and a surplus. In his eyes it is a violation of State rights and antagonistic to the Constitution. It is a thing to be voted against, to be appropriated, to be wasted, and, if need be, to be stolen. Anything to wipe it out. Better an empty treasury and high taxes than a surplus and the lifting of the popular burdens.

The boodle gang of Ohio has not only consumed the surplus, but it has so befouled its record that it has become a public stench and nuisance. It has fastened upon the State the Payne Senatorial coal-oil scandals. It has wiped out the Scott law and saddled the working people with two millions more of revenue that might have been collected under it. It has reorganized the natural terminus of Democracy, the State prison, at the cost of a large deficit. It has fastened Daltonism upon Hamilton County, which is more rotten, corrupt, and infamous than Jomackinism was in its palmiest days. It has made ballot-box stuffing, bulldozing, forgery, bogus registration, false lists, tally-sheets, and returns, open bribery, and police clubs the regular machinery of election, and by the use of this machinery it sent one gang of frauds to the House who were kicked out by a majority of honest men and four more frauds to the Senate who are trying to steal their seats by uniting with their fellow-rogues to vote each other in.

Such has been the effect of boodle and Daltonism on the Ohio Democracy, which came into power howling lustily for reform. It has sunk so low in the estimation of the public that it has earned the disgust and contempt of its own party outside of Ohio. It can find neither defenders nor apologists, and the sympathies of decent men everywhere without regard to party are with Gov. Foraker and plucky Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy in their determination to smash the boodle gang, rescue the State from the misery into which it has been plunged by the corrupt scoundrels, and redeem it from the disgraceful scandals which now blemish its fair name. The record of Democracy in Ohio is a fair illustration of the depths of degradation to which it can descend when it has full sway and a surplus to work on besides.

A TONIC FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

The outlook for the appointment of the President's and Mr. Bayard's fisheries commission is not very encouraging. The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations has reported with substantial unanimity that such a commission is not wanted. The representatives of the fishery interest, who, it will be remembered, were notified by Mr. Bayard that it would be unnecessary for them to come to Washington, though at that very time he was negotiating the extension of the treaty with the British Minister, have appeared before the House committee and stated their case, and not one of the members of that committee is in favor of the appointment of the commission. It may be assumed, therefore, that Congress will not take any step towards the danger of another bunko game of diplomacy, or the still more alarming danger of the ruin of the fisheries.

It is stated in the dispatches that some of the people connected with the Administration are fearful that the absence of a treaty will involve the United States in grave difficulties with Great Britain. Even if their fears were well grounded, it still would be the hight of folly for Congress to appoint a commission or make any movement towards the renewal of the treaty. It would be a singular position to take that we must renew a bad bargain, after the contract has expired, especially after the party of the second part has once swindled us, because we are afraid that that party will be angry or make a fuss in the future. Canada has had the advantage of this treaty until she has brought our fisheries to the verge of ruin. She has had the free run of our markets for twelve years, and has built up an immense and valuable fishing business at the cost of a corresponding decrease in our own business. Any step taken towards the renewal of such an arrangement will be a step towards bartering away an entire industry and receiving nothing in return. Not satisfied with establishing her industry, Canada now demands that these extraordinary privileges shall be renewed, though she has nothing to offer us in return. To consent to such a demand, on any conditions or grounds, or through any fear of future trouble, would be a species of poltroonery to which the American people are not accustomed.

To put the case in a nutshell, Great Britain has already mulcted us to the tune of $5,500,000 by a diplomatic bunko game, on the pretense that the fisheries were worth that much more to us than the privilege of our markets to Canada. The latter has built up an immense industry out of that privilege and correspondingly ruined our own, and now proposes to have the privilege continued, with nothing to offer us in return. Canada has no fisheries that are worth anything to us. Our fishermen can fish wherever the Canadians can. They can stand competition with Canadian fishermen if they have fair play. They don't want a commission, which simply means more chicanery and increased detriment to their business. The people are with them in this matter. They are not in the temper to humiliate themselves again after one bitter lesson or to pay anything more for fisheries that are of no value, lest we may get into trouble with Great Britain. They are disgusted with the policy of yielding. They want the Administration as well as Congress to take a firm stand in this matter, and, as a representative from Massachusetts remarked, show England that "there is one country on earth she can't bully." Let the Administration stiffen up its knees and take courage. It is shivering before a man of straw.

GLADSTONE AND THE DUKES.

The Dukes are deserting Gladstone. Four or five of those august persons have broken away from him and his "Communistic party" already. No doubt they are greatly surprised that the Grand Old Man has had the temerity to form a Cabinet at all, seeing that they have defected. But he has probably had enough experience now to be able to do without their advice and support. That noble wife-beater, the Duke of Marlborough, was the first to desert Gladstone, then the Duke of Argyll, who could not stand the idea of his rents being cut down or his tenants being permitted to shoot the game on their own farms, left him. He survived both desertions. But it was fully expected that he would be crushed by the "revolt" of their Graces of Bedford, Devonshire, and Westminster, whose allegiance had been so severely strained by Mr. Gladstone's alliance with Mr. Chamberlain that they openly worked against Liberal candidates at the recent elections, and as soon as the elections were over and they found that the Radicals were in a majority in the party cut themselves aloof altogether. And now, as a sort of climax to all this, the Dukes' wives refuse to accept positions at handsome salaries in Victoria's bed-chamber Cabinet. This must have staggered the Premier, but he will probably survive it.

The truth is, the withdrawal of the Dukes from the Liberal party will serve it. The Dukes have been accidental Liberals. They are the descendants of those who received titles for supporting the Hanoverian succession. They have continued to act with the party because it was of advantage to them. There are so many Tory Dukes that they would have no chance for place at the other side of the political fence. The spoils of office when Liberal Administrations have been in power were freely scattered among the ducal and other aristocratic families allied to them. The presence of the representatives of these families in the Cabinet insured protection of their privileges and what they called their rights. They have made some concessions to advancing Liberalism in order to maintain their hold of office and power. But now when "the integrity of their breeches pockets" is concerned they rebel, desert their party, and go over to the other side.

The Radicals have been prepared for this. They say that they expected when the hour came for a revolution in the land system of Great Britain the Dukes and their humbler followers would change sides. Sir Charles Dilke's paper, the *Weekly Dispatch*, says:

> They [the Dukes] have a fixed and unalterable opinion that the pivot on which all human happiness turns is the security of landed property. And this security of landed property they interpret to mean not the unchallenged right of the laborer to the fruits of his industry drawn from the soil, but the prerogative of the man who accidentally holds certain title-deeds to do absolutely what he likes with the territory to which those title-deeds refer. In Ireland that prerogative has been broken down already, and it is very likely to be swept away altogether.

"It is perfectly plain," it adds, "that they will have to accept compromise," and it warns them that the longer the compromise is delayed the worse it will be for them.

At the same time the *Dispatch*, *Truth*, and other Radical journals generally express satisfaction that the Dukes have gone over to the Tories. They were dead weights on the Liberal party; they obstructed progress; they delayed reform; they were a source of distraction and weakness. Their defection will lead to a reorganization of a liberal party with more definit aims, clearer statements of future policy, and more persistent purpose in giving effect to the principles the enunciation of which secures the members the confidence of the constituencies.

FRANK LAWLER has made some new ethnological and philosophical discoveries. As "an American" he declares that he would be "a poor subject of the Cradle of Liberty" unless he sympathized with the "universal Irish race" in the demand for "Ireland a nation." But more important still, he finds that "a hatred of tyranny," and "a love of Irish song, music, and mirth, Irish nationality, and Ireland" are convertible phrases and mean the same thing. The Celtic heart in the Second District will be "fired" by learning that Ireland is the "beacon-light of human liberty" that will give "vital principles," etc. Frank, the statesman, contributes a little of his own experience by way of advice to Parnell. "Be ready to take every concession and press for more," he enjoins. Frank, when he could not get a Collectorship of Customs for a constituent, was glad to be recognized by the offer of a Gagership. The people of the Second District ought to be proud of Frank. We regret to see that the workingmen do not class saloon-keeping as a "laboring-man's" avocation, and accordingly cried "Rats" when a letter from Frank was read in which he claimed that he was "one of them."

THE suit for slander which Justice Meech has brought against Dr. Kittredge is likely to be interesting in more ways than one if the statement be true that the doctor's defense will consist of a searching examination of the methods by which the defendant deals out justice. In this connection the following story, printed in the *Inter-Ocean* of the 7th, is likely to occupy a prominent place in the doctor's scrap-book as well as in his lawyers' scheme of defense. The *I.-O.* says:

> About two months ago there was a pathetic scene in a drinking-saloon on Clark street, of which Justice Meech was the central figure. The armory magistrate was sitting with a group of men sampling a choice quality of wine, when one Dan Lawrence came in and interrupted the festivities long enough to whisper into the capacious judicial ear. What he said will probably never be known, but it affected Justice Meech so much that great tears welled from his eyes. Justice Meech excused himself and left the party he had been drinking with, and went into the front part of the saloon. He returned in a few moments followed by the massive police-court barrister, who, with tearful accents, presented him in the name of the members of the bar, as a slight token of their esteem and respect, with a costly gold watch which bore the inscription, "For humane and honest discharge of duty." As is usual in such cases, the recipient was "overcome with emotion" at the unexpected manifestation of the "love and esteem of the members of the bar." The man behind the bar was immediately impressed into the service of the party, and the acceptance of the gift was sealed in good fellowship and more wine.
>
> This happened shortly after a notorious State street saloonkeeper had been discharged on a charge of assault and battery on an old man. Dan Lawrence was the attorney for the defendant in the case.

Gratitude and emotion, accompanying the reception of a gift from friends, are always creditable to the recipient, and there are occasions even when emotion may be so powerful as to express itself in tears from manly eyes. Considering the locality, however, and the circumstances under which the Justice was so handsomely treated by his friends, whose liability to be brought before Justices is somewhat chronic, a Spartan firmness in declining their gift would have looked better than the tearful acceptance of it and the supplementary "setting them up all round." Justice Meech may be able to explain the transaction and make it appear perfectly honest, but unfortunately his conduct at that time, assuming that our contemporary is correct in its description of the tearful occasion, at least showed that his sympathies are with the saloonkeeping class, just as his treatment of the Hankins gamblers showed him to be in sympathy with that class also.

A BILL now pending in the Iowa Legislature provides that the pupils of the public schools shall be instructed in regard to the effect of alcoholic liquors on the human system. This is encouraging evidence to show that the persuasive methods of temperance reform have not been entirely abandoned in Iowa. Some fifteen States now have laws requiring the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the common schools with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants, and the experiment is worth trying even in Iowa, although it is clearly inconsistent for the Prohibitionists to advocate such a policy. If the manufacture and sale of liquor were entirely suppressed by the Prohibitory law it would certainly be needless to enlighten the young as to an evil against which adults as well as minors were already fully protected by statute. In advocating this measure the Prohibitionists seem to admit the failure of the coercive system and recognize that after the adoption of prohibition it is still necessary to employ educational and persuasive influences to induce the individual to refrain from practices which the law was intended to make impossible. The Prohibitionists are inconsistent in advocating this measure, but it is a step in the right direction. The enormous evils resulting from the excessive use of alcoholic liquors may be greatly restricted by such physiological teaching in the schools as is suggested. The experiment can do no harm and is well worth a trial.

THE TRIBUNE'S Washington correspondent says that "Mr. Gurney's relations with Carter Harrison are said to be an obstacle to his appointment as Controller of the Currency." Was it for this that Carter forsook his alliance with Tammany in order to make a speech seconding the nomination of Cleveland? Was it for this that he accepted the nomination for Governor "in order to help out the National ticket"? He tried desperately to break into the United States Senate in order "to assist the Administration." Verily, Administrations and Presidents can be ungrateful. Though President Cleveland has recognized Tammany, he refuses to do anything that might be mistaken as a recognition of "our Carter." He's afraid of identifying himself in any way with our present Municipal Administration.

THE reading of 285 love-letters is soon to occur in an Indiana court where a breach of promise case is to be tried. There are more of them than Mr. George W. Phillips of this city wrote in his wooing, but they will not be better ones. Mr. Phillips' letters may have been a trifle sultry for a man of his age, but they were well done. The sultriness was artistic.

THE TRIBUNE has received a copy of the poetical works of J. Webb Rogers, the Pan-Electric jobber. The volume contains about 150 pages, and is bound in paper of something like a lilac hue. It consists chiefly of a tragedy entitled "Madame Surratt," by all odds the most tragic tragedy the century has produced. We have no hesitation in saying that, next to Davis, the St. Louis poet, J. Webb Rogers, seems to be the coming man.

THE following passage from a letter by Disraeli to his sister, printed for the first time in a volume just issued from the press, is pertinent to some recent matrimonial events in Chicago:

> As for "love," all my friends who married for love and beauty either beat their wives or live apart from them. This is literally the case. I may commit many follies in life, but I never intend to marry for "love," which I am sure is a guarantee of infelicity.

And this from the author of such gushing, sentimental novels as Disraeli the younger wrote. One would as soon expect the author of George W. Phillips' love-letters to turn cynic concering amatory matters.

THE war now waged upon the Administration by the ultra Bourbon organs is vindictive. The Pan-Electric job is utilized to its full capacity. Who could have imagined this, reading the same newspapers, say a year ago last October? It is the old law asserting itself. The Democratic party is made up of elements which can never agree permanently. The appetite for spoils is too universal for the quantity of spoils.

PARNELL maintains his relatively conservative attitude on many Irish questions. If Mr. Parnell were to die now he would rank in time to come with Grattan, Curran, Emmet, and O'Connell as a great leader of his party. If he live to old age he will as surely, in some [illegible] of excitement, be separated from his present party as the moon was separated from the earth. The revolution of the movement will be too swift for him and he will be thrown off, or, more properly in his case, will fly off. This without a question as to the possible merits of the question, but simply as a forecast from a practical point of view. A reflective man now leads an impulsive race.

SENATOR JONES of Nevada is said to be in love. It is one of the merits of the United States Senate that those who occupy its seats seem to have discovered the fountain of perpetual youth, and to recover or retain all the sentiments and inclinations of impetuous twenty-five. This is assuredly a great country. Under some circumstances it produces men to be proud of for their lasting qualities.

NOTHING has heretofore been said about it in the press, but it is understood that a meeting was held one evening last week of the Chicago Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Waiters' Association to consider the subject of dress. The President opened the discussion: "We have assembled, gentlemen," said he, "to determine if possible upon a course of action in regard to dress. Things have, as we all know, reached a stage when a waiter, no matter what may be his standing or respectability, cannot be distinguished from the commonplace dude or man about town. They wear the same sort of coat, cravat, collar, waistcoat, and trousers as we, and there appears no way of checking them. We must do something to protect ourselves. Suggestions are awaited from any of the gentlemen present." The discussion which ensued was long and eloquent. It was generally conceded that the only recourse for the waiters was to adopt another costume. A return to the style of knee-breeches was advanced as the most sensible course under the circumstances, and seemed to have the most support of any advocated reform, but the matter was not fully decided, the meeting adjourning for one month. "We've got to do something to protect ourselves" was the general comment as those present took their departure. Next month a reform will no doubt begin.

THE cable says there are a number of "abstainers" in the present British Parliament. It is evident that there, as in our Congress, they are not among the orators. The orators never "abstain" when there is a shadow of a chance that the speech will be reported.

LORD WOLSELEY, it is reported, refuses to pay his fees to the Heralds' College. Lord Wolseley, since his return from Egypt, has exhibited a great deal of "sand." It is supposed he got it in the Soudan, where it was so plentiful, though he took care not to exhibit it while there.

SAM JONES says St. Louis is a beautiful corpse. If he had added, incidentally, that decomposition set in some time ago he would have covered the whole case.

A REPORT from Jasper County, Georgia, is to the effect that a man bitten by a snake now has hydrophobia. The only difference between his symptoms and those of a man afflicted with a plain case of the old-fashioned hydrophobia is that the Georgia man rattles like a snake instead of barking like a dog. Just how he contrives to rattle like a snake the dispatch does not explain, but dispatches from Jasper County, Georgia, never enter into details. The county referred to is believed to be the banner county of the United States in furnishing strange tales bordering in their character upon the weirdly grotesque. Who the man may be is unknown, but that he has a purple talent does not admit of doubt.

AN esteemed St. Louis contemporary begins an editorial article with the expression: "Every scholar in the public schools of St. Louis," etc. Why not do St. Louis newspapers a good turn? There are many children in public schools who are not "scholars"—few of them are—but all are "pupils." We don't want to advance St. Louis newspapers too rapidly in their studies, but they cannot begin on simple things too soon.

MR. DORSHEIMER, editor of the New York *Star*, has resigned his position as United States District Attorney. There is a suspicion that Mr. Dorsheimer has resigned the wrong thing.

THE unemployed workingmen of London, among other exploits yesterday, smashed the windows of the *Pall Mall Gazette* office. This is the newspaper which recently engaged in a crusade for the protection of workingmen's daughters.

A NOVEL amendment to the Constitution of Rhode Island has been proposed in the Legislature of that State in the shape of a resolution which authorizes women to elect a General Assembly, to be composed of women only, with concurrent power and authority with the General Assembly, which shall still remain composed of men only. The proposition will strike the general reader as something unique, but what does it mean? If the two Assemblies are always to concur, then evidently one is as good as two. If they do not concur, what then? Who is to decide? Evidently the women's General Assembly would have the last word, but where would be the decisive authority? What outlet would there be except in the survival of the strongest?

CURRENT NOTES.

A well-known gentleman of this village, speaking of another very conscientious citizen, said Tuesday that "he was so afraid that he would do wrong that he did not dare to do right."—*Middletown Mercury.*

A new natural history says, "When a lion becomes old and unable to injure man his mane falls out." This is a valuable hint. If you happen to meet a lion any time you can tell by examining his mane whether to run or not.—*New Haven News.*

A free translation of the heraldic motto which Secretary Manning rented for his recent dinner party is said to be: "The eagle does not catch flies." Of course not. The American eagle is bald-headed. The flies catch him.—*Buffalo Express.*

Nurse (to Johnny, who has been brought in to see his uncle)—"Why don't you speak, Johnny? Can't you tell your uncle you're glad to see him?" Johnny (whimpering)—"It b'longs to him first to tell me I'm a fine fellow, and big for my size."

According to telegraphic reports the "peach crop along the Hudson" has been ruined three times already since the first of the year. It is feared that another cold spell will kill it if it should again be left out doors all night.—*Norristown Herald.*

Pompous merchant (to the office boy)—"There, George (giving Christmas-box). And I hope you'll have a pleasant Christmas and that you'll spend it decently and avoid intemp——" George—"Thank you, sir! The same to you, sir!"—*London Punch.*

A gentleman who came from a distance to attend Thursday night's concert, in response to an inquiry as to "How did you like it?" replied: "Well, I am not up in musical matters. I suppose it was good, but I like tunes." The questioner said, "So do I."—*Ogdensburg Journal.*

Colored servants in Wilmington have a way of referring to each other as "gentleman" or "lady" that is very amusing at times. One of them remarked to her mistress the other morning that "the gentleman who stole the chickens last night left his hat in the coop."—*Columbia (S. C.) Register.*

"It is an outrage the way you treat me," said Miss Esmerelda Longcoffin to Hostetter McGinnis. "How so, Miss Esmerelda?" "You have sworn to love and cherish me, and now you are making love to another young woman. It is a hideous outrage." "Be calm, Esmerelda, be calm. I'm going to go back on the other girl too."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Hello! Simpson, old boy; how feeling this morning? I see you were fined $20 yesterday for being drunk on the street and fighting an Italian crossing-sweeper." "Me? I never was drunk in my life, and I have been out of town for two weeks; just got back this morning." "Well, here it is in the paper, anyhow, plain as day: Marcus H. Simpson, grain-dealer, of 314 Barley street." "Lem- [illegible] The miserable [illegible] reporter [illegible] wrote that told the Judge my name was Thomas Jones, and that I lived in Hannibal, New Jersey. There's no liar like a newspaper!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Two seconds wait upon their principal to give him an account of their mission to his adversary. "You will fight with pistols." "Will the pistols be loaded?" "Parbleu, of course." "With bullets?" "Certainly." Their principal frowns. "With bullets! But I only meant a friendly encounter, and not a combat of savages."—*Paris Galignani.*

Robbie went to church last Sunday and was very proud when his mother let him put a shining silver quarter into the contribution-box. But the deacon had hardly got to the next pew before Robbie remarked in a disgusted tone, audible clear up to the pulpit: "Say, mamma, he didn't notice that quarter any more than if it was only just a cent!"—*Somerville (Mass.) Journal.*

Mrs. Wheedle—"I was just looking at your insurance policy, and I find that I wouldn't get anything if you should commit suicide. Why don't you change into some other company?" Mr. W.—"Why, my dear, you don't want me to commit suicide, do you?" Mrs. W.—"What an idea! Of course not, Charles; but you are such a kind, considerate husband, you know; and $5,000 is a good deal of money, and it would be a pity to lose it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Scene in the street-car—Seats all occupied. Enter young lady. Young gentleman rises and offers his place. Young lady slams down [illegible]. Young gentleman (inquiringly)—"I beg pardon?" Young lady glares at him silently. Young gentleman unbuttons his overcoat and produces an ear-phone. Grasping it firmly in his teeth he bends forward in bland but resolute expectancy. Young lady gives up the struggle, yells "Thanks-s-s-s!" and leaves the car at the next crossing.—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

PERSONALS.

A South Haven (Mich.) man pays $13 dog tax and $2.60 on real estate.

The opening by Queen Victoria of the eleventh Parliament of her reign is a circumstance a parallel to which cannot be found since the time of Henry VI.

A portrait of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, from whom Luzerne County, in Pennsylvania, was named, has been presented by Eckley B. Coxe to the Wyoming Historical Society.

A Cohoes man and a Troy woman met at a party in Lansingburg Friday evening, fell in love at sight, became engaged before the party was over, and were married Saturday night.

"I hear," says a writer in the Boston *Herald*, "that a good Boston divine strenuously objects to having his sermons printed on the same page with advertisements of good Old Bourbon."

Mr. J. A. Symonds in a recent letter speaks of himself as "a man of letters in whose case long-standing pulmonary consumption was eight years ago arrested by the climate of high Alps in winter, and who has since enjoyed moderate health and mediocre intellectual vigor only on the condition of continued residence at an elevation of 5,000 feet above the sea."

Dr. Lighthall, who died of small-pox at San Antonio, Tex., recently, was the most famous and successful quack in the country. He was a handsome man of 40, with an income, it is said, of fully $100,000 a year from his practice and the sale of his medicines. He usually wore $100,000 worth of diamonds and a $5,000 watch. Frequently he would spend $500 on a crowd of men whom he had never seen before. During the last ten years he had visited every large town in the South and West.

London *Truth* says: "Lord Wolseley is a careful as well as a very fortunate individual. He succeeded in obtaining upward of £25,000 from the country for doing nothing in particular, and he was made a Viscount for having achieved a conspicuous failure. But it seems that when he was raised a step in the Peerage and made a K. P. he steadfastly declined to pay the fees, amounting to nearly £1,000, which it is customary for heralds and other such harpies to demand upon these occasions. I am glad to see that some one has had the courage to refuse to be victimized, and I trust that in this new campaign his Lordship will come off the victor."

The London *World* says: I wonder whether Prince Henry of Battenberg understands the English language? I sat opposit him the other night at the Court Theatre—a very farouche-looking personage, with a fixed scowl. And while all the other people in the house were screaming with delight, while the Princess Beatrice laughed heartily, and even the poor lady and gentleman in waiting—God help them!—indulged in a furtive smile, this young man sat sullen and unmoved, without relaxing a muscle. I only saw him unbend once, when the policeman drank the brandy which had been brought for the magistrate. That was the sort of joke which seemed to tickle his Transparency.

London Special to Paris *News:* The opening of Parliament has given rise to a big scandal in upper society. One of the first gentlemen of England had procured a ticket of admission to the House of Lords for a beautiful and charming lady, but on the personal intervention of a very high personage the ticket was canceled by the Lord Chamberlain, and when the lady holding the ticket made her appearance entrance was refused to her and she had to beat a retreat under the eyes and the silent but significant sneering of a great number of Peeresses more noble and older but not nearly so good-looking as the victim. It is said that the same evening a fair subject's door was resolutely shut to a princely visit.

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

A British company, originating in the Middlesbrough district, has determined upon the extensive working of certain collieries in Spain. There is good authority for believing that a great amount of coal is available in Spain. Spain, in fact, may become the cheapest bessemer-pig producing country in the world. Spanish "hematite pig-iron" has just been introduced for the first time in the Staffordshire market. The Spanish manufacturers claim that their pig is richer in quality than the ordinary English pig-irons, and in order to get a footing in the English markets they are offering it at a low price.

Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, speaking at a meeting, said: "We are not going to leave this country to the tender mercies of the National League; and I think if any of the agitators of the present day imagine that the members of the Church of Ireland, that the Protestants of Ireland at large, are going to scuttle away because of the declarations of some of our friends either on this or the other side of the water, they never made a more grievous blunder. We are going to stand by our posts, and, no matter what may be our difficulties or reverses, we are determined in the future to be an influence in our native land."

A correspondent writes: An incident which has not been reported in any of the morning papers occurred Thursday. The Marquis of Queensberry at the ceremony at the House of Lords presented himself at the entrance to the Chamber, having previously passed all the police and other officials by giving his name. At the entrance to the House itself, however, he was stopped by the official in charge, who informed him that as he was a Scotch Peer he had no right of admission. The Marquis, however, insisted upon his right, whereupon he was invited to retire to the robing-room, as it was imperative that a Peer should wear his robes. The attendants showed the Marquis into the room and then locked the door upon him. After the ceremony some of those who had taken part in it returned to the robing-room, when they were surprised to find that the Marquis had been a close prisoner.

Pall Mall Gazette: Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons last night and its reception by all quarters of the new House finally disposed of the futile expectations in certain interested quarters that the Grand Old Man's voice would have lost its magic and its cunning. A week or two ago a certain "society" organ, whose political bellows are believed to be blown by a certain well-known politician, predicted that the moment Mr. Gladstone rose in the new House he would find his influence to be like a ghost departed. Never was prediction more wretchedly falsified. There is a temptation to describe each of Mr. Gladstone's successive great speeches as the greatest he has ever delivered. Such comparisons are futile; what is enough here to note is the abundant proof supplied last night that Mr. Gladstone's personal hold over the new House will be certainly not less than it was over the old. Perhaps he is even now smiling at certain rumored defections; like another actor on a different stage—

"He knows when he pleased he could whistle them back."

The Rev. R. Morrison, minister of Kintail, writes from Kintail Manse, Strome Ferry, N. B., Jan. 21: Many of your readers would no doubt observe with interest the well-known "pet lamb" case, in which the great American millionaire, Mr. Winans, endeavored to interdict Murdoch Macrae—a poor working shoemaker—from grazing a lamb at the roadside. Macrae was successful in the litigation, but has rather lost than gained by it, having received nothing for his personal expenses, which included several journeys to Dingwall, the seat of justice, which is seventy miles off, loss of time, etc. All the costs awarded have been swallowed up in legal expenses, and Macrae is now very destitute and confined to bed by a dangerous illness. He has a wife and four young children depending on him, and it has occurred to me that there may be some of your readers who would be inclined to aid him if they knew of his circumstances. I shall be very glad to receive and acknowledge any sums that may be sent to me for his benefit. He is a respectable and industrious man, but cannot, even if he recovers, do much work for some time, and in the present hard times could not easily find profitable employment if he could work at his trade.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Socialists Urging Irishmen Not to Accept Home Rule with Any Rent-Paying.

The Greek Flag Insulted by the Turks—Servia Again Belligerent.

Rochefort Resigns in the French Chamber of Deputies—The Monetary Question.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

SOCIALISTIC EMISSARIES WORKING AGAINST ALL RENT-PAYING.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Emissaries of the London Socialistic organization are engaged in distributing circulars in Dublin urging the Irish people not to accept any home-rule legislation involving the system of rent-paying.

John Morley, speaking of Newcastle this evening, refused to be drawn into an exposition of the Government's Irish plans, which, he said, were left with Mr. Gladstone. He said that further coercion was possible, but that the price would be too great, as coercive measures would mean an impotent Parliament, secret societies, refusal to pay rent, and dynamite. The Government would make an earnest effort to find a better way. The day of half-measures had passed; a final settlement must be effected.

Earl Fitzwilliam, in a letter accepting an invitation to preside at a meeting of the local Irish Union at Sheffield, sets forth that the purpose of the union, which he says is founded on non-party lines, is to promote loyalty among the subjects of the Queen, and to unmask the nature of the agitation and the hideous crimes in Ireland.

Messrs. Healy and Biggar have arrived at Galway to support Mr. Lynch against Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Parnell's nominee, in the Parliamentary contest in that country. Mr. Healy in a speech tonight said that the Nationalist party had not been consulted in regard to the nomination of Mr. O'Shea and that almost every member of the party would lose a hand rather than support an "odious Whig intriguist." Mr. Healy's speech is considered by some persons as a threat to depose Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish party.

Nationalist members of Parliament were in session at Dublin throughout the day. Numerous telegrams were exchanged with Parnell.

SOME OF THE NEW MEN.

The appointments to the minor positions in the British Ministry more clearly indicate the Radical bent of Mr. Gladstone's mind than did the Cabinet appointments. The list of the Under Secretaries, as cabled yesterday to THE TRIBUNE, is wholly Radical. There are no Whigs or moderate Liberals. The new men are also able men, and when a vacancy occurs in the Cabinet for any reason—such as the retirement of Lord Kimberley or Lord Granville—Mr. Gladstone will have no trouble in selecting a successor from among them.

Mr. Broadhurst, who has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department, was a journeyman stonemason fifteen years ago, and is a Radical of the intense type in all things except the opening of museums and libraries Sundays. Being a devout Methodist, he is in favor of strict Sabbath observance.

Mr. Hubbert, Secretary to the Admiralty, has had official experience and has made a reputation "for unobtrusive efficiency." He is an advanced Radical.

Mr. Heneage, who gets that fat sinecure, the Duchy of Lancaster, is a great landholder, of advanced Liberal tendencies. The office will restrain his moderation.

Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth is a philosophical Radical, and his appointment as Under Secretary for India is an indication of liberal legislation for that portion of the British Empire.

Radical Wales is complimented by two appointments, those of James Price and Osborne Morgan. The latter has been the head and front of the Welsh disestablishment movement. As might be expected of Welsh members, both are intense and aggressive Radicals.

The Irish appointments are mediocre. Naish, who has been appointed Lord Chancellor, is a fourth-rate lawyer. He was Lord Chancellor for a few months, and his appointment now is a measure of economy. Out of office he is entitled to a pension of $20,000 per annum. In office he only gets his salary—a handsome one—$40,000. But there is a saving at the rate of $20,000 a year. Naish is a Roman Catholic.

The new Attorney-General, Mr. Walker, held that office before. He is an Ulster Presbyterian Liberal, advanced, and radical. He is the best lawyer who has been Attorney-General of Ireland for a quarter of a century.

The new Solicitor-General, The McDermott, as he calls himself, claims direct descent from Irish Kings. He is a harmless sort of person.

None of the Irish law officers have seats in Parliament.

A MAN WITH A HISTORY.

It is Capt. William H. O'Shea, and not William O'Keefe, as erroneously cabled, that Mr. Parnell has selected as the Home-Rule candidate for Galway City. O'Shea contested one of the Liverpool divisions as a Liberal at the general election. He was supported by Gladstone and also by Parnell, but was defeated by a majority of 90. He has somewhat of a history. He is said to be a strikingly handsome man. When an army Captain he made a romantic marriage with one of the beautiful daughters of Lord Hatherly, a former Lord-Chancellor of England. He made some indiscreet financial investments and lost his fortune, and lately has figured as a promoter of colonial and insurance companies. It was he that negotiated the famous "Kilmainham treaty" between Parnell and Gladstone. He is a very useful man at this time, no doubt. His usefulness will be enhanced by his having a seat in Parliament. He will be the diplomat of the Irish party.

THE EASTERN TURMOIL.

THE SERVIANS AGAIN ACTIVE—THE TURKS INSULT THE GREEK FLAG.

BELGRADE, Feb. 8.—The Government has issued a ukase ordering that two full divisions of the army go into camp immediately, and calling upon the regiments of the landsturm to hold themselves in readiness for active service. It is stated in official circles that Servia, in the event of a renewal of hostilities, will be able to put 80,000 men on the frontier within ten days.

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—It is stated on authority that Greece will immediately disarm and cease preparations for hostilities provided Turkey cedes Epirus in accordance with the treaty of Berlin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—Under the pretext of searching Greek vessels in this harbor for munitions of war, the Turks have insulted the Greek flag. It is feared that the act may be accepted in Athens as intentional, and that it will aggravate the seriousness of the situation.

THE MONETARY STANDARD.

THE SINGLE STANDARD SCORES A TRIUMPH IN GERMANY—IN FRANCE.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The proposed motion in the Reichstag requesting Prince Bismarck to negotiate with the Powers concerned for the establishment of a double monetary standard has been abandoned owing to want of support. The Centre party is arranging a resolution asking the Government to study the currency question.

In the Reichstag today the Government presented a proposal for a further searching inquiry into the currency question.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Soubeyran moved that the Government resume negotiations with the Powers to effect a bona fide, practical, and reasonable monetary system. M. Soubeyran dwelt upon the inconvenience of monometals. The partisans of bimetallism, he said, were increasing. The fall in the value of silver had aggravated the existing industrial and commercial crisis. The production of gold was diminishing while the consumption was increasing. The gold supply would fail if an attempt should be made to demonetize seven milliards of silver. Merchants were bimetallists, while only a few theorists were monometallists. Silver had depreciated because several countries had excluded it from their monetary systems. Gold would suffer equally under the same conditions.

M. Sadi-Carnot, Minister of Finance, said he thought it useless to discuss the question further. He admitted that a monetary union of all the Powers would greatly benefit commerce, but pointed to America and Germany to show that efforts for the formation of a union were useless and that the time was inopportune for such a movement. M. de Freycinet promised to resume negotiations with the Powers when the proper time arrived. The motion was thereupon withdrawn.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT RESIGNS BECAUSE HIS MEASURE DIDN'T CARRY.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—M. Rochefort tendered his resignation in the Chamber of Deputies today because of the rejection by that body of the proposition to extend amnesty to political offenders.

In the Chamber today a motion to impeach the members of the Ferry Cabinet was rejected by a vote of 268 to 154.

In the elections here today nine Municipals and eight Socialists were elected.

The Senate, by a vote of 164 to 105, has resolved to place the elementary schools exclusively under lay control.

RATE-CUTTING.

THE WAY IT IS REGARDED IN LONDON—REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The practice of rate-cutting is so obsolete in this country that the accounts of the reckless railway war-waging in America have fairly amazed the English financial people. Railway authorities, bankers, and merchants, with a few exceptions, agree in condemning the war as foolish, criminal, and suicidal. The exceptions are among some Capel court brokers, who regard rate-cutting and pooling in turn as factors for speculation. From those interviewed the following is taken:

Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., Chairman of the London & Southeastern and the Metropolitan Companies, said: The effect of all this rate-cutting is disastrous. It is as bad as though you were in a state of war. There is no certainty, no stability in things subject to constant fluctuations. I think that it would be well if the Government could regulate matters, if only to stop the mischief done by speculators in produce, which I fancy has much to do with the business. Rate-cutting has a very damaging effect on this side of the world upon the values of American stocks. We have had no rate-cutting in this country for thirty years. In 1848-'49 the Great Western and the Northwestern had a contest in the Shropshire districts. The passenger fares between Wellington and Shrewsbury were reduced to one penny there and back again. When the Great Northern opened from London to York it started in great competition with the old-established railways. Rates for 300 and 400 miles were reduced to five shillings. Later, in 1857-'58, a great competition took place between the Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway, whose united railways made the new route between London, Liverpool, and Manchester. This led to more rate cutting. For some months passengers were carried between Liverpool and London and back for five shillings. Goods and cattle were carried for something less than the working expenses. The contest ended in a pool, which brought the rates back to nearly a normal amount. [Sir Edward then gave a long lecture on the disastrous effects of rate-cutting. His remedy was pooling on a division of traffic between competitive points. He said that how far it is consistent with freedom of action in a free country for a State to enforce pooling was not for him to say.]

S. Laing, Chairman of the London, Brighton & Southeast Company—Rate-cutting means diminished dividends or, in extreme cases, ruin to the company for a time. This our English shareholders would not stand, and they would soon turn out the directors and enforce peace. So would those who in most cases have the real interests in your railroads—viz.: the bondholders—if they had a voice. With us the lines have been constructed mainly by the money of the shareholders, and they exercise a very effective control over the directors. With the Americans some one man in a board of directors gets entire control and works the company as he likes, either for jobbing purposes or to gratify personal pique. Rate-cutting is not now adopted in this country. Rivalry takes the form of promoting competing lines in each other's districts. The remedy for this mischief, it seems to me, would be to give bondholders votes in proportion to their capital. The directors are really their trustees and if a company is ruined by dishonest or incapable management the bondholders are by far the greatest losers. The best thing for the public would be supervision by a public railway board, at the will of which the companies could be given modified protection, competing lines not being allowed unless they could show a fair amount of new and independent traffic.

Sir Daniel Gooch, Chairman of the Great Western Company—Parliament rules our maximum rates for passengers and goods. We don't often enforce the maximum for goods, though we may for passengers. The directors of English companies frequently hold a large amount of their own stock, but £100,000 worth is thought a good deal here. They never hold enough to control the prices in any way. No; I do not think this American war has affected our English stocks. No one here imagines we should ever be so foolish as to imitate your example.

The Assistant General Manager of the Great Northern—We consider we owe at least as much to the shareholders as to the public. Indeed, shareholders are part of the public, hence we have adopted our present system of open competition which exists. All the companies get regularly in the clearing-house, where all the rates are regulated by general agreement. The rates are made the same in all competing companies. No line has a right to alter its rates without the permission of the other companies, even where distances are longer or shorter, and this is the only sensible system. All this rate-cutting in America cannot fail to affect the confidence of English holders of American railway stock, and especially of bonds.

Another superior official—Rate-cutting is suicidal. We compete with our rivals over the way (pointing to the towers of the Midland terminus), but we compete in a friendly war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN IMPORTANT CASE UNDER THE GIRLS' PROTECTION ACT—THE DILKE SCANDAL.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The first important case under the Girls' Protection act came up for trial today. The defendant is Louisa Hart, a wealthy procuress, who occupies a large house in Chelsea. The *Pall Mall Gazette* describes the house as a "childs' brothel." The defendant is charged with having procured Rosa Spires, aged 12 years, and Florence Richardson, aged 13 years. The details of the girls' evidence were as revolting as any hitherto published. The court refused to admit the defendant to bail. The *Gazette* asserts that if the prosecution is followed up the public will learn the names and facts disclosed to the secret commission appointed to inquire into the *Gazette's* charges.

The Crawford-Dilke case has been postponed until Friday, as Mr. Russell, counsel for Sir Charles Dilke, will be engaged in the meantime in furthering his contest for reëlection for the Hackney division.

Mr. William Woodall, member of Parliament for Hanley, on behalf of a number of the leading citizens of Staffordshire, today presented to Mr. E. E. Lane, ex-American Consul at Tunstall, a silver tea and coffee service. Mr. Woodall expressed regret at the recall of Mr. Lane and eulogized the friendly relations existing between Enland and the United States.

CABLE NOTES.

Prince Alexander Torlonia, who was noted for his great wealth and for having carried out many extensive public works in Italy, is dead.

Señor Ruiz Gomez, who is a free-trader, has again been offered the post of Spanish Minister at Washington.

The Danish Rigstag closed yesterday in consequence of the action of the Radicals in the Folkething. The King will decree a temporary financial law.

The Czar of Russia has engaged M. Lanson, Professor of Rhetoric at the College of Toulouse, France, to act as preceptor to the Czarowitz. M. Lanson is well known as a strong advocate of republican principles.

At the recent ball given at the German Embassy in Rome the engagement of Miss Nina, the granddaughter of a Mr. Moulton of New York, to Baron Radben, the richest nobleman in Denmark, was announced. The prospective bride is a step-daughter of M. de Hegermann Lindencrone, Danish Minister to Italy.

THE OPERA.

The Opening Performance a Successful One Both as Regards Music and Audience.

Papa Mapleson's Songsters Trilled Creditably, and Well-Known Chicagoans Listened Pleased.

An Analysis of "Carmen" in Its Various Phases—People Who Were There.

A first night of Italian opera is much the same thing, no matter who the prima donna may be and no matter what changes the almanac-maker may find it necessary to make in the numerals adorning the cover of his monotonous brochure. There are always the ladies in grand toilets, their escorts less brilliant as to their exteriors but within adorned and beautified by how great a radiance of female favor! The bright lights, the general air of an occasion, the applause for good old Arditi, the welcome for the principal singers, and a stipulated number of encores for certain airs, which might just as well be labeled in the book, "At this point a double encore;" "Here, moderate applause," and so on. The full house, the fringe of much-knowing standees, impressing one with their air of having seen all this many, O so many, times before. So was it last night at the Columbia upon this, the opening of Mapleson's eighth season in Chicago. True, he has come this time with considerable less of sounding trumpets than formerly. True, also, his company is not so large as those of his first three or four seasons. Still it is a good company, and, tried by any American standard but his own or that of the extravagant and unfortunate Abbey, it is perhaps sufficient, and at least as large as he could comfortably use in the Columbia.

The orchestra last night numbered thirty or thirty-five pieces; the chorus about the same. The opera was Bizet's "Carmen," the cast embracing Minnie Hauk in her famous impersonation, Del Puente in his but little less celebrated rôle, Ravelli as Don José, Mme. Labiache as Mercedes, Caracciolo as Il Dancairo, Mme. Dotti as Michaela, Miss Bauermeister as Frasquita, etc. With the exception of Caracciolo and Ravelli the cast was much the same as when this opera was given here formerly by the Mapleson company. Vocally it was a strong cast, dramatically it, of course, suffered serious loss in the absence of Campanini's intensely realistic Don José. Vocally, however, Ravelli is a better Don José than Campanini has been any time these three or four years. His voice has gained in power since he was heard here before. He sang last night in a thoroughly artistic manner, and at times with grand effect. Del Puente carried off his usual honors. As to beauty and tunefulness he remains the same engaging personality as ever. Minnie Hauk's Carmen still remains the best impersonation of the character seen here.

"CARMEN" AS A STUDY.

Upon the original performance of "Carmen" here it was prophesied that it never would become a favorit. The verdict has already been in good part reversed, and there is probability that the future will make the reversal still more emphatic and unmistakable. An error of this kind upon the part of a careful and experienced hearer who had no prejudices to conserve show the kind of obstacles which new works meet in getting enough to commend themselves to the music-loving public. The question naturally arises why it should be that so pleasing an opera as "Carmen" should fail to please any honest music-lover upon first hearing. The reason is to be found in the very quality which has finally gained for it the ear of the public: namely—its originality. "Carmen" has three points of divergence from Italian opera in general. It the first place it is French—French as to its melody, its harmony, and the daintiness of its orchestral treatment. This alone is a great point of difficulty. All our current musical study is either Italian or German. Now, except the chorus of the Toreador song, there is not in "Carmen" from first to last a melody which could possibly be mistaken for anything else than French. More than this, the French of the "Carmen" music is a dialect, and not the real Parisian. It is a combination of Bohemian and Spanish dialects expressed after the imagination of a Parisian. "Carmen" was also objected to on the ground of ethical unloveliness. The critical opinion was a mistaken one, as the majority of opinions upon new works *are* mistaken. It left out of view the public desire of novelty, the *blasé* condition of Italian music in its own country (where at the present "there is nothing doing"), and the really genuine elements of musical interest which "Carmen" has when it once has had the opportunity of making itself felt. The airs in "Carmen" are thoroughly original as to their musical structure, dainty and agreeable in their sound, and, above all, dramatically consistent with the scene wherein they occur. Consider, for example, Carmen's airs in the first act, so careless, so coquettish, and so heartless. The duet of Don José and Michaela is well contrasted with the gypsy music preceding, being natural—almost Italian in its naïveté. The love song of Don José in the second act, "Il fior che averi," is almost as impassioned as the "Salva dimorah" in "Faust." The Toreador song is something to go wild over—to dream over—and but for its elusive harmonies (a peculiarity of the work all through) something to drive one's friends wild with if only one could remember it all. "Carmen" is interesting upon another account—namely: as showing that the day of new tuneful operas has not yet passed. While the German and Italian folks' songs may seem just now to have been exhausted as sources of melodic freshness, "Carmen" shows that there are still new worlds to conquer in the music of the Gypsy, Sclavonic, Bohemian, and other nationalities.

The performance last night, as a whole, was highly successful. A few crudities here and there were no more than could be expected on first nights, when a certain part of the orchestral force has to be put through its music for the first time, and all concerned have to get used to a strange stage. Aside from these local blemishes, which after all were few in number, all concerned had the air of knowing their parts perfectly and of performing them con amore. The chorus sang powerfully, and for the most part tunefully. Mme. Cavalazzi appeared, and was warmly appreciated. Mention ought also to be made of Mme. Dotti's Michaela, for it was conscientious and pleasing. Mme. Labiache had a rôle affording her no opportunities. Tonight the opera is "Lucia," and the new soprano, Mlle. Fohstrom, makes her first appearance.

IN A SOCIETY WAY.

Mr. Mapleson was singularly fortunate in the selection of "Carmen" as the initial performance of the operatic season in Chicago, as it assured a brilliant and fashionable audience. Every available seat in the house was occupied. Society was evidently ready and waiting for the advent of the opera. It will prove a pleasing variety to the constant round of receptions, parties, etc., and, without any regard to the merits of the company, the attendance will be large and fashionable. Full dress was very general last night, all the occupants in the boxes as well as many women in the body of the house appearing in evening toilets, without hats and bonnets. With few exceptions the men wore the conventional evening dress. The occupants of the boxes included Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell A. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McConnell and Miss McConnell, Mr. W. B. Keep, Mr. Ernest Carter, Miss Keep, Miss Carter, Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Grant, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wells Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ferd W. Peck, and several others. Among others in the audience were noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. John G. Shortall, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brega, Miss Enders, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Judah, Mr. and Mrs. George Schneider and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Counselman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Roleson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan, Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Miss Daniels, Mr. Roland Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Guntner, Miss Nina Warren, Miss Ashby, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Blackstone, Mr. E. B. McCagg, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, Mr. D. S. Babcock, New York; Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Miss Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Mr. William Watson Jr., Mr. George W. Morrison, Miss Mix, Miss Palmer, Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Lowenthal, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, Miss Hibbard, Miss Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Blair, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dore, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Orr, Miss Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cudahy and the Misses Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Mr. J. H. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, Mr. D. W. Irwin and Miss Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Nixon, Mr. C. C. Adsit, Mr. H. M. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Ware, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Ream, Mr. N. S. Jones, Mr. Arther Ryerson, Mr. W. H. Moir, New York.

MISS JEFFREYS-LEWIS IN "FORGET-ME-NOT" AT THE CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

Imagine Clara Morris more even in her acting, without the occasional lapses into what, if not weakness, is at least mediocrity, and, possibly, also without quite the hight of simulated feeling which Clara Morris occasionally reaches, and a fair idea is had of the present work of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Miss Lewis is a handsomer woman than Clara Morris, which gives her an advantage at the start, and, additionally, she had the advantage years ago of a better training than most actresses secure. Evidently, her Australian tour has been made by Miss Lewis a period, not altogether of money-seeking, but of study. She is a better actress than when she left this country—something to say of her which can be truthfully said of very few who go to reap a possible harvest in the land of the kangaroo. Possibly in all her plays she does not appear to such advantage as in "Forget-Me-Not," but in this, as the apparently conscienceless adventuress, adroit, selfish, fascinating, but with a certain womanliness about it all, she certainly is admirable. A large audience witnessed her performance of the part last night and manifested its appreciation earnestly.

It was this play of "Forget-Me-Not" in which Genevieve Ward scored a success which is fresh in the minds of the theatre-going public. Miss Lewis surpasses Genevieve Ward in the part. There are no weak spots in her character of Stephanie de Mohrivart. Possibly the work might be improved, but as performed by her it is at least beyond the stage of ordinary criticism as to points neglected or ill-conceived and rises to that where novelty in some conception sustained artistically can make a change for the better. This is what Miss Lewis is doing in "Forget-Me-Not." Whether she will do as well in "Odette," in which she next appears, remains yet to be seen. The other parts of the play are in tolerably good hands. Miss Littell as Alice Verney was acceptable. The remaining parts were not quite so well sustained.

POLK'S "MIXED PICKLES."

Dr. Sayre's comedy, "Mixed Pickles," given this week at the Grand Opera-House, is not new here, having been one of the attractions offered last season with a degree of success. It lacks something as a comedy—there are bare places in it, and all the performers are not adapted to their parts—but it makes the audience laugh and what makes an audience laugh is supposably good nowadays. Mr. J. B. Polk himself is the play. There are a number of ridiculous situations and ingenious complications in the light plot and these are made the most of by the actors. It would be a better production if from several individuals on the stage could be taken something of stature and weight. They are almost all large people and somehow do not seem to suit the absolutely nonsensical situations in which all are placed. The lank Deacon Jordan of Mr. Rainford affords an exceptional case in which the figure fits the character perfectly. Of course in some of the characters the size of the actor doesn't matter; it is chiefly out of the way in Miss Julia A. Polk and Miss Nellie Sheldon. Miss Polk sings well and wins encores. The play opened with a good audience.

FOYER GOSSIP.

A good house greeted Minnie Maddern at the Standard Theatre Sunday night. "In Spite of All" will be given for the week.

Bartley Campbell has secured considerable free advertising as the result of a story of his embarrassment and its denial, with incidental allusions to his play of "Paquita," and it is doing well at the People's.

William Redmund and Mrs. Barry opened to a fair house in the Academy of Music last night. The costumes were a feature of the performance.

The second poetic recital in the series that Mr. Sidney Woollett is now giving in this city takes place this afternoon at the new Madison Street Theatre—late Haverly's—the selection being Tennyson's "Elaine." Mr. Woollett's recital of "Hiawatha" last Thursday showed something of his powers, and has aroused expectation among those who listened to him and who can appreciate good reading of good poetry.

"Fantasma" at Hooley's had a fair audience last night, as had also "The Comedy of Errors" at McVicker's, despite the rather extended run of the play.

The warmer weather has a perceptible effect on the theatre audiences. The total number of people attending all places of amusement last night probably exceeded that of any one night for some weeks past.

THE WEATHER.

IT WILL CONTINUE FAIR IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY, FOLLOWED BY SNOW OR RAIN.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains or snows; variable winds, generally shifting to slightly colder northwesterly, preceded in the northeastern portion by slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, increasing cloudiness, followed by local rains and snows; winds becoming variable and generally shifting to slightly colder northwesterly.

For the Missouri Valley, slightly colder, cloudy weather, and local snows or rains; winds generally shifting to northerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer....	Thermometer....	Direction of wind....	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hrs.
El Paso	29.91	61	S. W.	Cloudy..	....
Alpena, Mich	29.81	30	S. W.	Clear....	....
New York	30.03	34	S.	Clear....	....
Bismarck, Dak	29.89	30	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
Buffalo, N. Y	29.98	40	S.	Clear....	....
Cairo, Ill	29.89	47	S.	Fair....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.90	35	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Chicago	29.74	45	S.	Clear....	....
Cincinnati, O	29.97	39	S. E.	Clear....	....
Cleveland, O	29.92	42	S.	Clear....	....
Deadwood, Dak	29.96	34	N. E.	Lt. snow	.07
Boston, Mass	29.89	35	S. W.	Clear....	....
Denver, Colo	29.93	42	N.	Cloudy..	....
Des Moines, Ia	29.53	41	S.	Fair....	....
Detroit, Mich	29.87	45	S. W.	Clear....	....
Dodge City, Kas	29.58	46	W.	Clear....	....
Little Rock, Ark	29.80	54	S. E.	Fair....	....
Duluth, Minn	29.82	48	N.	Clear....	....
Escanaba, Mich	29.77	25	N. E.	Clear....	....
Fort Assinaboine	30.08	32	E.	Cloudy..	....
Fort Buford, Mont	30.01	27	N.	Lt. snow	.21
Fort Garry, B. A	30.08	9	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
Galveston, Tex	29.91	54	S. E.	Cloudy..	....
Grand Haven, Mich	29.75	48	S.	Cloudy..	....
Halifax, N. S	....	....	....	....	....
Indianapolis	29.89	41	S.	Clear....	....
Salt Lake	30.15	38	N.	Lt. snow	*
La Crosse, Wis	29.58	40	S.	Clear....	....
Louisville, Ky	29.94	44	S. E.	Clear....	....
Philadelphia, Pa	30.06	36	N. W.	Clear....	....
Marquette, Mich	29.78	32	W.	Clear....	....
Memphis, Tenn	29.89	50	S. E.	Clear....	....
Milwaukee, Wis	29.71	36	S.	Clear....	....
Montreal, Que	....	....	....	....	....
Moorhead, Minn	29.73	34	N.	Fair....	....
Nashville, Tenn	29.94	36	S. E.	Clear....	....
Calgary	....	....	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb	29.52	40	S.	Clear....	....
Oswego, N. Y	29.91	33	S.	Clear....	....
Pittsburg, Pa	30.01	42	S.	Clear....	....
New Orleans	29.98	51	S. E.	Clear....	....
Quebec, Can	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester, N. Y	29.91	43	S. W.	Clear....	....
Washington	30.05	31	S.	Clear....	....
Shreveport, La	29.83	60	S.	Cloudy..	....
Springfield, Ill	29.70	44	S.	Clear....	....
St. Louis, Mo	29.74	52	S.	Clear....	....
St. Paul, Minn	29.59	32	S. E.	Cloudy..	....
Toledo, O	29.87	41	S. W.	Clear....	....
Toronto, Can	....	....	....	....	....
Yankton	29.53	34	N. E.	Clear....	....
Helena, Mont	30.09	31	W.	Fair....	*
Stockton	29.84	59	E.	Clear....	....
Las Animas	29.72	47	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Lamar	29.65	50	S.	Clear....	....
Mackinaw	29.78	33	N. W.	Clear....	....
Elliot	29.65	54	S. W.	Clear....	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
2 a. m.	29.891	33.9	83.3	S.	12	....	Clear.
6 a. m.	29.860	32.7	82.4	S. W.	10	....	Clear.
10 a. m.	29.821	40.2	70.3	S.	10	....	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.760	45.9	61.8	S.	11	....	Clear.
6 p. m.	29.749	44.1	66.2	S.	12	....	Clear.
10 p. m.	29.735	44.3	82.4	S. W.	10	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 47.9.
Minimum thermometer, 31.3.
Mean daily barometer, 29.784.
Mean daily thermometer, 40.1.
Mean daily humidity, 70.7.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—Arrived, the State of Pennsylvania, from New York, and Prussian, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived, the Aurania, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Arrived, the Andean, from New Orleans.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—Arrived, the Baltic, from New York, and Servia, from New York.

FLORIDA'S ABSENT SENATOR.

The Truant in Detroit, Mich.—Hints as to the Attraction Which Holds Him There.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Senator Jones of Florida has been here almost continuously since last June, and his absence from Washington since Congress convened has occasioned considerable comment, especially as he is living at the Russell House here in apparent idleness, with no business to occupy any of his time. Rumor has been busy with the genial Senator's name for several months, but nobody seemed to be possessed of any facts in the case, and, when approached on the subject, the Senator uniformly has declined to gratify the curiosity expressed. For some time after Congress met the reason assigned by the Senator's friends here for his prolonged stay was that he was engaged in preparing a speech on the silver question, but this reason was worn out after many weeks of active service, and then the old reports were revived with some additions. It is common town talk that the attraction for the Senator here is one of the most respected ladies of this city, whom he would make his wife; and the same authority is responsible for the statement that even in the case of a United States Senator, worth a million or two, the course of true love is not devoid of rocks and shallows. It is said that the Senator is the only one of the two in love, and that this fact, as patent to himself as others, has caused him to grit his teeth and declare that he will not give up til he is convinced that his hopes can never be realized. The name of the fair one to whose hand Senator Jones is said to aspire is Miss Clotelle Palms, daughter of Francis Palms, whose immense wealth has caused him to be called the "Crœsus of Michigan." Miss Palms is a daughter by a second wife, now dead, and is a young woman of unusual force of character. The second marriage of Mr. Palms resulted unhappily, and for fifteen years husband and wife maintained separate establishments. During all that period the daughter remained on the most intimate terms with both parents, and studiously avoided partiality with a rare judgment that won her admiration. Miss Palms is a highly educated and cultured young woman of 30 years. What her exact attitude towards Senator Jones is, no one outside her family is qualified to speak. Mr. Palms has but two children, and, as the only daughter, Miss Palms will eventually come into possession of one-half of his estate, which is estimated at between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. The family are most unassuming, living very plainly in a comfortable house on Jefferson avenue.

INTO THE RIVER.

GEORGE HEIS LEAPS INTO THE NORTH BRANCH WITH HIS CHILD IN HIS ARMS.

No. 37 Hein street is hard to find, difficult to explore, and perplexing to leave. It is a small two-story frame structure in a crooked street or court leading off Sedgwick street, between the Criterion Theatre and Goethe street. At the number indicated a TRIBUNE reporter found the building, standing six feet back from the fence and in the last stage of consumption. Standing immediately between the building and fence were three little go-carts, and through the patched windows of the sub-cellar were seen three dusky Italians engaged in sorting rags and scrap-iron. The reporter found a door at the side of the house opening on a flight of stairs, which he ascended. Knocking at a door at the top he was immediately bidden in German to come in. In the room were five or six women, four men, and countless children remarkable for the scant and various character of their apparel, which was filthy in the extreme meaning of the word. A hot stove, closed windows, unsavory food, and uncleanly persons and garments produced a combination of smells which in themselves were nauseating, but added to the fumes which ascended from the rag-pickers' den were at once overpowering and freighted with the germs of deadly disease. The reporter was immediately an object of curiosity, if not aversion. He explained that he was looking for George Heis, and Mrs. Heis, who was present, told the reporter a story in German which, being translated, was to the following effect: George Heis, a man 38 years of age, recently brought his family over to America and sought work in Chicago. He worked a short time at Monroe, Ill., and was then thrown out of employment and returned to Chicago, taking a basement at No. 120 Union street for which he essayed to pay a monthly rental of $7, but, failing to find work and lacking proper sustenance, his mind, always feeble, yesterday became unbalanced. At 10 a. m. he told his wife he was going to sell the bedstead and stove—all their wordly goods and effects—and go back to Monroe. He thought best to go over on the West Side and make a call. They went and while there his poverty was the subject of conversation, and he became very much excited. When they left this place Mrs. Heis, who had forgotten something, went back, her husband saying he would go on. He had their 14-months-old baby in his arms. When she returned her husband was out of sight, but thinking he had gone home she went to Hein street where she found he had not yet come. She then notified the police and a search revealed the whereabouts of Heis and the baby. He had wandered down to the dock at the foot of Erie street and jumped into the river with the baby in his arms. The act was witnessed by several people who fished both of them out of the water, Heis being pulled out with the baby still in his arms. They were taken to the West Chicago Avenue Station, where Heis was locked up. The baby was taken in charge by the mother, who took it home.

Asked if she had any money to live on the poor woman's face lighted up and she replied in German, "O, yes, sir, $2."

MISSING PEOPLE.

NOTHING YET HEARD FROM HARRY HIPWELL, THE MEDICAL STUDENT—FLORENCE RUGER AND YOUNG SHERIFFS.

Harry Hipwell, the Rush Medical College student who disappeared from his boarding-house at No. 601 West Monroe street last Tuesday evening, had not been heard from up to last night, and his relatives are worn with anxiety about his safety.

Speaking of disappearances, it is now three months since Florence Ruger disappeared and two months since the disappearance of Andrew Sheriffs. Several alleged clews had been received since the girl's disappearance, but upon being traced down they were found to be worthless. When Mr. Ruger went in answer to the dispatches to where they came from he had no hope of finding his daughter, and was not bitterly disappointed when he found the clews groundless. Last night he said he didn't know what to think about her, and he hadn't the slightest idea, he said, where she was likely to be. "Any one," he said, "giving me definit information of her, dead or alive, I will give $500. Others need not talk to me about it at all."

Mr. Sheriffs, father of the 28-year-old son, took a more cheerful view of his son's disappearance. "I haven't heard a thing about him since he disappeared," he said. "I think he must be hiding somewhere. I suppose he intended staying away a short while, but the publicity given to the thing by the papers kept him away and now he is afraid or doesn't want to come back. I guess, though, it won't be long before he will return, but he has plenty of time."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

An Unvarnished Truth.

Benson's Plasters are the only improvement ever made upon the dull, slow-acting porous plasters now passing into history.

THERE IS NO DOUBT OF IT.

Benson's Plasters banish pain, allay aches, quiet coughs, and quickly cure lame back, sciatica, lumbago, and all external aches and pains.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Angostura Bitters do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others generally used, but they are also a sure preventive for all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Advertisers can learn the cost of any proposed line of advertising at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., New York. Send 10 cents for 100-page pamphlet containing lists of newspapers and advertising rates.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual Cough Remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

MANDEL BROTHERS

Extraordinary Bargain Sale OF EMBROIDERIES

Inaugurated on Monday with such immense success,

WILL BE CONTINUED

During this Entire Week.

Ladies should consult their interest and pay us an early visit.

117 to 123 State-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS

Have Received AND WILL Display Today, A NEW LINE OF Silk Foulards, Handsome New Designs, AT 50c A YARD.

Samples Cheerfully Mailed

117 to 123 State-st.

CITY OF PARIS, 100-104 State-st., Cor. Washington.

Forced Sale OF SILKS AND Dress Goods

In order to make room for our immense Spring Stock.

150 pieces Silk Dress Satins, all the new colors and party shades, well worth 95 cts.,

Competition Price, 39c Yd.

200 pieces Novelties in Watered and Satin Striped Silks, all colors, tints, and shades possible, former price $1.25,

Forced Sale Price, 59c Yd.

200 pieces Canvas Cloth, all colors, 40 inch, all wool,

1c an Inch.

30 pieces new shades Lupin's 48-inch Cashmeres, never known to be sold under $1.25,

75c per Yd.

400 pieces Satin Striped Suitings, all colors, would be cheap at 30c,

15c Yd.

20 pieces Silk Striped Plaids, worth 45 cts.

25c Yd.

50 pieces heavy All-Wool Serges, extra quality, 44 inch,

50c Yd.

40 pieces All-Wool Cashmeres, fine quality, 42 inch,

48c Yd.

Buying all goods for cash, and in large quantities, we are in position to undersell many competitors.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.

FURNITURE FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES! 224 to 228 Wabash-av., C. C. Holton.

Dr. HENRY OLIN, Eye and Ear Surgeon. Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West. Eyes sent by Express. Office 126 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH CURED BY THE CIGARETTES ESPIC. Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 128, Rue St. Lazare.—New York: FOUGERA; MILHAU. —Sold by all Chemists of America.

The City of Paris, 100-104 STATE-ST., Offer This Week Some SPECIAL DRIVES IN Men's, Women's, and Children's Calf, Pebble Goat, and Kid SHOES.

Men's Fine Calf Congress Shoes....$1.34 Worth $3.00.
Men's Calf Button Shoes............$1.59 Worth $3.50.
Men's Calf Lace Shoes..............$1.48 Worth $3.00.
Ladies' Goat Button Shoes..........$1.00 Worth $2.00.
Ladies' Curso Kid, Dongola Tops..$1.50 Worth $2.98.

Full lines of Boys', Misses', and Children's Shoes at one-half value.

We have complete lines of D. W. Wright's and D. Armstrong's goods, celebrated manufacturers of FINE SHOES, which we will sacrifice for less than others ask for trash.

Cor. State and Washington-sts.

STECK PATENT UPRIGHTS HAVE THE
Patent Independent Iron Frames,
Patent Independent Sounding Boards,
Patent Tone-Sustaining Pedals,
Patent Double Agraffes.
SOLD ONLY BY HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.
PIANO.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Owing to the fire at our store we are obliged to ask your indulgence until losses are adjnsted. Due notice will be given when we are ready for business.

W. H. BROWN & BRO., 92 State street.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New York, Wednesday, March 10, 1886, at which meeting thirteen directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock m. to 1 p. m.

The transfer books will be closed from March 1 to March 11. W. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FOLDING BED, The Simplest and Best. Incloses the Bedding. Always Read, for Use. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 289 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed. The only Perfect Bed. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Av., Chicago; 19 Bond St., New York.

EXPENSIVE EDUCATION.

What the Investigation of South Lynn School Affairs Disclosed Yesterday.

Witnesses Who Swear the Directors Used Coal from the School-House Supply.

A Great Deal of Apparatus and Many School Books for So Few Pupils.

The examination of witnesses in the chancery suit brought against the school directors of South Lynn, to the southwest of this city, was resumed yesterday in the office of Mr. D. J. Avery, the Master in Chancery. The witnesses already examined have testified that goods paid for were never delivered at the schools, and the directors, when placed on the stand, were unable or unwilling to give a satisfactory account of the expenditures for school purposes or alleged school purposes. Two of the witnesses examined yesterday were women. They requested that their names should not be given to the press, as they had been warned not to give evidence and were in fear lest they should be personally assaulted or that their houses would be burned. A Mrs. Baker refused some days ago to testify on the ground that she "could not live in South Lynn" if she told the truth. Other witnesses have refused to attend, having been subjected to a previous process of bulldozing. One of these ladies examined yesterday testified that she had lived five years at South Lynn. Her children had attended school there, but she had withdrawn them for many reasons. It was the custom to supply children with books at the expense of the district. Her children had received the books, but they were useless when she sent them to another district, where another set of school books by a different publisher was in use. She had knowledge that the children of friends of the directors living at the Stock-Yards and other places were supplied with school books at the expense of the South Lynn district. This witness also told of other peculiar transactions. When Miss Walsh was teaching there the directors established a night school. Lamps and oil and other paraphernalia for a night school were plentifully supplied.

CHARGES AGAINST THE DIRECTORS.

She swore that she saw two of the directors take the oil from the school building to their own houses, and, she added, with some vehemence: "You can find some of the lamps bought with school money at the houses of Redman and Barrett. One of the directors started a saloon. The lamps and oil for his establishment were supplied from the school fund. One day I saw a team with a coal-cart drive up to the school-house coal-shed. I stood on a chair by my window. Redman and Barrett shoveled in the coal. The team was afterwards driven to the house of John Croftut, a brother-in-law of one of the directors. The coal was dumped there." It is the custom to clean the well at the South Lynne school-house three or four times a year. The witness testified that she saw the children of the directors deliberately throw refuse in the wells. The cost of cleaning afterwards was rather high. Some relative of the directors always did the job. Repairs were at one time going on at the school-house. The son of one of the directors hauled lumber from the school-house yard and hid it away in a corn-field. The witness asked him why he did it, and he said the lumber was intended for the erection of an addition to the house of a Mr. Lynn. The addition was made, but she could not swear whether the school lumber went into it. The last time she saw coal hauled away from the school-house yard was Feb. 24, 1885. The witness, who was quite loquacious, said that whenever the school-house was painted the houses of the directors were also put into good shape exteriorly. She incidentally brought out something which may be of interest to taxpayers of the Town of Lake. "I saw a coal cart come along one day," she said. "I asked the teamster what was the price of coal, as I wanted to buy some. He said, 'I don't know ma'am. This is from the town. I am taking it to—— and ——' (mentioning the names of two directors). I was astonished, as one of these men is well off and the other kept a lot of cows and claimed to be a cattle-dealer. My husband was asked by one of these men once to vote for Gahan and Tearney, and was told that if he did he could get his winter's coal for nothing. Like a fool he voted for them. But I would have no coal for nothing," and Mrs. —— looked indignant.

A relative of this woman also testified. She corroborated the testimony in the essential points as to the carting away of the coal, the taking of the oil, and lumber, etc.

A second woman said it was the usual thing for the directors to appropriate the school coal. She had seen it done. She also swore that children residing outside the district were enumerated in the school census in order to get a larger appropriation from the State, or, as the person who took the names said, "because we want a certain number in order to run the schools."

Daniel Ackerman, a school director at Brighton, who is also a coal dealer, was next put on the witness stand. He seemed to have a comprehensive ignorance as to his own business and was excused until next week, when he promised to bring his bookkeeper and books along. John Larney had been subpœnaed also, but Matthew Larney came instead. He was excused. Larney and Ackerman live at Brighton, and have had dealings with the directors.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

In connection with the evidence of the chief witness yesterday it is interesting also to recall fragments of the testimony of School-Treasurer Tearney. It must be always borne in mind that there were never more than twenty-eight pupils in the South Lynn school, and that the average attendance is only fifteen. Tearney swore that he paid John N. Meyer $225 "for additional books" July 18, 1884, on account of the Colegrove Book Company; that he paid "to the order of Oliver Adams & Co. $227 for record-book, blank-book, order-books, stationery, and supplies," July 19, 1884. (This money was paid to John N. Meyer also.) May 26, 1884, J. B. Ryan was paid $200 for school supplies; Oct. 25, 1883, he paid J. B. Ryan $400 "for speakers, geographies, readers, apparatus, and supplies"; July 10, 1884, he paid to the order of J. B. Ryan $268 "for school supplies." Being questioned about this, Tearney said: "I paid Colegrove some money at one time and I don't know how much it was, but probably that is it. July 1, 1884, Ryan was paid $200 for supplies and apparatus. It will be seen from this extract of Tearney's testimony how books could be supplied to Stock-Yards children and to the children of other districts.

Tearney also swore to paying "Patrick Barrett $27.51 for labor around school" Jan. 10, 1885. "I undoubtedly must have paid that to Mr. Barrett," Tearney affirmed. "I paid him a good deal for janitor work and so on." Patrick Barrett is a son of one of the directors. Dec. 19 Barrett Jr. was paid $21 "for hauling manure for the school." May 1, 1884, $4 was paid for pumping a well; May 14 of the same year $14 was paid for doing the same, and May 1, 1884 (second time), $18 was paid for pumping the well. There are several other items about that well for 1884. It ought to have been well cleaned. Daniel Ackerman's coal bills are very steep, but he can probably explain them all next week.

ANOTHER DISTRICT.

As a side issue growing out of the South Lynn investigation the affairs of District No. 2, on Archer avenue, about three miles from Brighton Park, came to be looked into during Tearney's testimony. He swore that he paid "Ackerman $232 for coal and slabs Sept. 10, 1885," for the school in this district where there are nine children in attendance, on the order of Messrs. Wessel, Martin, and Schlesser, and paid Martin, one of the three, "$165 for building sidewalk, closet, and painting"; paid John B. Schlesser, another director, "for building coal-house for school, $150"; and Aug. 10, 1884, paid J. H. Colgrove $100 "for 'Allibone's Dictionary of Authors,' 'Encyclopedia of Knowledge,' 'Dictionary of Dates,' and 'Field-Book of the Revolution.'" March 2, 1885, he paid "$150 for school supplies" to J. H. Colgrove also. March 2 he paid $100 "for books, stationery, and supplies" for same school to Thomas Charles; Oct. 4, 1884, for same "for weights, measures, books, rules, cubic blocks, portraits of educators, compass, microscope, and apparatus" to Thomas Charles & Co., $97. There are further payments to Thomas Doran "for painting school fire-proof"; to Mrs. J. B. Ryan for school supplies; to the Colegrove Book Company, etc., for District No. 2, signed by Wessel, Schlesser, and Martin. James Martin is paid $6 for "taking inventory of school furniture and list of library books" June 1, 1885. But it would take too much space to trace out the other novel payments made by Tearney for the education of nine children in District No. 2 on the order of Wessel, Martin, and Schlesser.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD BENTON TALCOTT.

The hand of death has stricken down another of the little band of early settlers to whom Chicago is indebted for the wise and energetic action which resulted in giving it preëminence among our Western cities. Edward Benton Talcott, who was born at Rome, N. Y., April 25, 1812, came to the little hamlet of Chicago in 1835. Educated as a civil engineer his talents were promptly recognized, and at the age of 23 years he was engaged as one of the leading engineers in the location of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. At the formal inauguration of work upon the canal at Canalport in 1836 his hand cast the first shoveful of dirt that was removed. His interest in the work never faltered, and he was steadily engaged upon it until work was suspended in 1840. After this he was for a time Deputy United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, traveling his circuit on horseback, in those early days before communication by rail was opened throughout the State. When work on the canal was resumed in 1845, under trustees, he was again called to superintend the construction, and to it he gave his best energies until its completion. For three years longer he remained in charge as its general superintendent. He early saw the necessity of providing an outlet for the sewage of the city in some other way than by allowing it to flow into and contaminate the lake upon which the city must rely for its water supply; and his original plans for the canal contemplated its excavation to a sufficient depth to secure a steady current toward the Mississippi River. He acted for a time as City Surveyor, and platted the submerged lands along the lake shore and the dock property along the river as well as other sections of the city. He was next engaged for several years in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, but after its completion he returned to Chicago to take the first Superintendency of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, remaining in charge of its affairs until it was absorbed by the Chicago & Northwestern. During this time he constructed the bridge at Clinton, one of the first (if not the first) to be thrown across the Mississippi River. In 1867 he took charge of the construction of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and through many difficulties and discouragements, under which almost any other man would have succumbed, his courage never failed him, and he steadily persevered until he finally saw it triumphantly completed. The exposures and hardships to which he was subjected in carrying this line through the almost impenetrable swamps and forests of Northern Michigan undermined his naturally vigorous constitution, and in 1873 he was attacked with palsy from which he was never afterwards relieved. Since that time he had lived quietly at his home, constantly suffering but never complaining. Although not seen in active life, he never lost his interest in matters of public importance, and he kept himself fully informed as to the progress of all great engineering works. He followed every detail of the construction of the cantalever bridge at Niagara Falls and carefully watched the progress of every work in which Chicago was interested. Although shaken by the palsy for thirteen years, without cessation by night or day, and notwithstanding the fact that he was in constant pain, he never lost his cheerfulness and never was heard to complain. The same indomitable will and calm and steady courage which enabled him to carry through the great works in devotion to which his early years were spent enabled him to bear unflinchingly all that he was called upon to endure. Last Sunday evening he seemed in his usual health and spirits, but death claimed him suddenly, and he died early yesterday morning as if sinking into a quiet rest. His tall and erect form, his mild but piercing eye, his cheerful face, and bright and genial smile will long be remembered by our older citizens. A friend to all who knew him, he was always far more careful of the comfort and happiness of those who labored under him than he was of his own; conscientious in all his deeds, none ever knew him to be guilty of a mean or sordid action. He leaves two children.

ANDREW HAIGHT, A VETERAN CIRCUS MANAGER.

Andrew Haight, one of the oldest and most widely-known circus-men in the United States, who was suddenly stricken with paralysis while walking on Randolph street, near La Salle, one week ago last Saturday, died yesterday afternoon at the Briggs House, where he had been stopping for some time past.

JOHN GERRISH WEBSTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—John Gerrish Webster, a well-known merchant of Boston, died at his home on Boylston street yesterday morning.

[He was a member of the firm of Webster & Co., leather dealers, No. 55 High street, and had been a resident of Boston for over thirty years. He was born in Porstmouth, N. H., April 8, 1811, and has been merchant, legislator, connected with railroad enterprises, etc.]

THE AUSTRALIAN CATHOLICS.

IN PLENARY COUNCIL, THEY SEND A WARM AND CORDIAL GREETING TO ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—Archbishop Gibbons has received a circular letter from the Archbishops and Bishops of Australia, addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, saying:

> The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Australia avail themselves of the occasion of their being assembled for the holding of their first Plenary Council to send their congratulations to the illustrious Episcopate of the United States.
>
> The youngest daughter of the Church cannot allow this occasion of so much joy to her to pass without communicating her gladness to her elder sister. Of all the national churches in communion with the Holy See there is none to which the Church of Australia bears so close a resemblance as that of the United States.
>
> The children of both churches are the offspring of the same races. They speak a common language. Their laws, customs, and manners are akin. They are spread over regions of vast extent, abounding in every form of material prosperity, the full development of whose unlimited resources must raise both peoples to the foremost place amongst the nations of the earth. The density of the population widely differs, but their territorial extension is nearly the same.
>
> In both countries the foundations of the faith were laid amid many and grave difficulties. Those causes from which serious dangers to the faith have sprung and may continue to spring for some time longer were common to both. The faithful of both countries have had to contend against an anti-Catholic tradition in literature, in political and social life, against deep-seated prejudices, sometimes breaking out into open violence, against systems of education, against Governments which, if not hostile, give but little encouragement to the spread of our holy faith. Our children were not amongst the most favored, the wealthiest, or the most learned of the land, yet both have laid the foundations of the faith deep and solid. As in America so here in Australia the grain of mustard seed, planted in a grateful soil, has grown into a goodly tree, and for both, in the providence of God, a grand future is in store.
>
> You will rejoice to learn that our plenary council, in the labors of which we are now engaged, request the Holy See to enrich our church with three new metropolitan sees, with six new suffragan sees, with four additional Bishops, some Vicars Apostolic for the native races, and with a national seminary which will be a means of developing the manifest vocations of our native youth.
>
> The Cardinal Archbishop, one Procurator of a metropolitan see, fifteen Bishops, one Vicar Apostolic, with fifty-two of our clergy, constitute our first National Synod.
>
> The success of your colleges, now happily crowned by your National University, is a matter of deep interest to us, and will, we trust, encourage our people to second our efforts in imitating your noble example.
>
> May the decrees of your great council, amongst the first in the history of the church for its numbers and the extent of its territory, and for the importance of its deliberations, be fruitful in countless blessings for the extirpation of error, for the diffusion of truth, for the happiness of your flocks, for the salvation of souls, by giving increased energy to apostolic zeal, a greater uniformity in discipline, and a more extended sphere to the normal action of the church.

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

SHE SPRINGS BETWEEN HER HUSBAND AND HIS ASSAILANT AND IS STABBED.

Michael Connell, a plumber at No. 322 West Jackson street, rents of Harry Goodman, a tailor of No. 341 West Van Buren street. Landlord and tenant had a dispute in the former's shop about a balance of rent, and Connell, drawing a knife, assailed Goodman. The latter's wife stepped between the two men at the moment the knife was descending upon her husband and received the weapon on the left cheek. The wound would not have been serious were it not that she is in a delicate condition. About an hour after the affray Connell was arrested and charged with assault.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs"

when it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned larger pills, without the latter's violent drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequaled.

AN INDIANIAN'S WAIL.

A State Treasury Divested of Its Resources by Avaricious Bourbons.

The Capital City of the Hoosier State Becomes an Asylum for Banking Swindlers.

A Series of Failures in Which No Satisfactory Accounting Has Been Made to Depositors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—As a resident of the State and this city it would be the hight of folly for me to say a word that would depress the credit of either, the little results of my life-long work being within the borders. But sometimes it is necessary the cold truth, without embellishment or frescoing of any kind, should be told, and in my opinion that particular period has arrived just now.

Beginning with the State Treasury, the head and front, and it is today virtually bankrupt. The statement is given out that there will not be enough funds to keep the various public institutions in running order for ninety day unless the County Treasurers should honor an advance of the fall taxes; otherwise everything will have to be paid in orders. In this respect the actions of the late Democratic Legislatures have been akin in every respect to those of your Cook County Commissioners. When they came into power they found a large balance in the Treasury, and ways and means were at once devised to get it out. The whole brain force of the party was bent to that one purpose.

In 1868 I was in Columbia, S. C., when the carpet-baggers, with the aid of the disreputable Moses, now in prison in Massachusetts, were ruling the roast. The colored citizen from the Sea-Island cotton region and from the "way-back" districts was there in his glory, and he wanted everything. It was the last day of the session, and an adjournment was imminent. A great big darky from Port Royal, as I remember, had in the passing moments made inquiry and found some $5,000 was still remaining in the Treasury. This was too much, and he accordingly rose up, made a statement of the fact, and said:

"Mistah Speakah, I does resolve that in ohdah to absohb dat sum, dat will be idle in de Treasury durin' all de summah munfs, dat de time of dis House be stretched out, sah, just one houah!"

The Indiana Democracy has taken more time than the Senegambian wished, as the sum was larger, but the outcome has been the same. There will be nothing lying idle during the "summah munfs." An extensive building of public structures, under the head of "charity," in various parts of the State, was finally decided upon as the more feasible method of unlocking the doors of the Treasury. These asylums were located very judiciously—for the purpose of obtaining Republican votes, also—and then the real work of tax-eating began. Nearly all the fat contracts and positions were given to Democrats, who were assessed unmercifully to carry the State for Cleveland and Hendricks, and now one of the wealthiest States naturally in the Union is virtually without a dollar. Further, a Democratic Legislature aided and abetted John J. Cooper, a twice-elected State-Treasurer, from complying with the open letter of the law. Why?

But, leaving aside for the present any further discussion of State finances and referring only to the rotten system that has within six months or a year enabled dishonest Township Trustees to issue warrants to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, I wish to call direct attention to the results of banking in this, the Capital city. Statistics show that, in proportion to population and resources, Indianapolis has suffered more, two to one, from fraudulent or incompetent banking since the panic of '73 than any city in the country. In Newark and Trenton, N. J., and in one or two Massachusetts towns bank officers connived at the robbery of their institutions of trust, but it is at least creditable to these localities that the penitentiaries yawned for and received quite a number of the thieves. In this city, however, it is different. Of the living, who have robbed the people, one is riding about the city in his carriage as unconcerned as of yore, though to show for $400,000 of deposits he had only fifty trade dollars. Another is basking in the shadows of one of the largest orange groves of Florida, and offers up his prayers each seventh day in a $5,000 church built at his own expense out of the fund of laboring depositors after he had known he had been insolvent for five years. Another is in Chicago, ostensibly a bookkeeper, but living in a style not warranted by his position. Another is cashier in a little bank down here, presumably started as a hospital for defunct Methodists by the Hon. Wash Du Pauw, the New Albany millionaire; and yet the latest has been called upon to explain for presenting his wife with a $600 diamond ring just before he failed.

Yet I will go into details still farther and give an idea of the rottenness of financial transactions in this city alone. Since 1873 nine banks have either failed outright or been "reconstructed," and this with a population during that period of not to exceed at any time 80,000 at a liberal estimate.

Woollen, Webb & Co. closed their doors to the public in 1873, but opened again and flickered along, going out in about a couple of years.

The Indianapolis Savings Bank, John W. Ray President, next went under, and he succeeded in getting himself appointed receiver. After his salary was drawn some dividends were paid.

Following this came the Central Bank, founded by Jonathan M. Ridenour in 1875, with an original capital of a large safe, three bad notes of $5,000 each, and $500 in currency. The concern was robbed of its entire line of deposits a short time after starting, and then James A. Wildman, ex-Auditor of State, took charge in order to build it up. He succeeded in getting the deposit of the Morton monument fund and shortly after went into liquidation. It is said, however, that this fund was made good, though perhaps the monument might have been higher, a foot or so at least.

The Bank of Commerce, William Henderson, a cousin of the late Vice-President Hendricks, President, lost largely by bad loans and overdrafts and was reorganized. The depositors were not numerous, and, it is said, were all paid in full, though all the stockholders suffered heavily.

The Indiana Banking Company, with William H. Morrison President, came next on the list. It had the confidence of the community, and was the correspondent of a large number of country banks. Mr. Morrison was also President of the First National, having purchased the stock of John C. New and others when they retired. Banker John C. S. Harrison was appointed receiver of the Indiana Banking Company, and gave as bondsmen some of the most substantial business-men of the place.

It was soon discovered that the First National was seriously involved by the Banking Company, and a reorganization took place there, the Hon. William H. English resuming the helm, while every one, of course, was squeezed to the utmost farthing. The final settlement was never made public, but the echoes of the yells of some of the wounded are reverberating even unto this day.

As regards the sum and number of people involved the failure of Fletcher & Sharpe, the next, was by all odds the worst on the list. They had a very fine building, appeared to be conservative, and were always accommodating. In addition there was a vein of pure and undefiled piety permeating the various members of the firm that inspired confidence both in the just and the ungodly. When they failed, therefore, with $1,200,000 of deposits, distributed among some 2,500 depositors, there was lamentation and subsequent lack of faith in religion. The assets were the bank building, mortgaged for more than it was worth, the various residences, and a parcel of general real estate; total liabilities about $2,500,000. It appeared, also, that the firm had been actually insolvent for ten years, and that at no time within that period could any member have legitimately paid his household expenses out of his own funds.

John C. S. Harrison, receiver of the Indiana Banking Company, came right along afterward, with liabilities about $400,000; assets, a vault cemented into the building and fifty trade dollars. Depositors do not expect to see the color of a cent, though his bondsmen were compelled to make good some $70,000 as receiver. There was a prospect that he might have to undergo a criminal prosecution, as he was under nominal arrest several days, but he had some wealthy relatives. Harrison is supposed to have lost large sums in Wall street, though he is known to have made money there for a time, while there are thousands who believe it was a deliberate steal. In this connection it may be stated that Harrison labored at the last three National Conventions against James G. Blaine because the latter was not an honest man.

Tailing on the procession came the Ritzinger bank last week. It has been the special depository of the middling class of Germans, and the collapse is accounted for by the statement that the institution has been trying to hold up some whisky firms.

Taken altogether, it is safe to say that the people of Indianapolis have paid not less than $250,000 per annum for the last thirteen years to swindling bankers, to say nothing of additional loss caused by the depreciation of property, the driving away of capital, and the utter loss of commercial confidence. At present there are four National and two private banks here, plenty enough to do all the business, as those whose little savings have been swept away have called the old sugar-bowl and stocking-leg into requisition.

And, as if all this were not enough, it may be added that the City Treasurer is a defaulter in the sum of $111,000, so that it should not be wondered that an Indianian should wish a chance to emit a wail. HOOSIER.

GONE TO THE WALL.

FAILURE OF THE GREAT FURNITURE-MANUFACTURING FIRM OF JANSEN & SON, AT QUINCY.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The firm of F. W. Jansen & Son, manufacturers of furniture, made an assignment this morning to James M. Bishop. The firm had stood well and no intimation of trouble had been received except by a very few persons. The schedule of assets of the firm shows that the firm's property comprises the stock of goods at their Chicago store, Nos. 276 and 278 Wabash avenue, their stock of goods in their Chicago warehouse, their horses, wagons, and store fixtures in Chicago, their stocks of goods in three stores and buildings in Quincy, on Fifth street, their stock of goods in the store building at No. 309 Main street and in their old factory on Jersey street, lumber and manufactured goods at their new factory; and various tracts of real estate and business property. Also, accounts receivable, $18,920; bills receivable, $5,800; acceptances, Quincy store, $1,200, and a small amount in the bank in Chicago. A list of the firm's principal creditors is as follows:

Medora T. Postel, Miuscotah, Ill.	$14,100
W. S. Warfield, Quincy	5,829
Albert W. Jansen, Lincoln, Neb.	18,566
Mrs. F. W. Jansen, Quincy	7,565
First National Bank, Quincy	17,000
Charles Brown, Quincy	18,000
Mrs. C. B. Grimshaw, Quincy	2,000
F. W. Meyer, Quincy	4,000
James D. Morgan, Quincy	5,000
Sarah D. and M. E. Odtoine, Baltimore, Md.	3,859
Mrs. C. Shultheis, Quincy	5,799
H. A. Williamson, Quincy	4,000
Charles Wood, Quincy	3,000
Phœnix Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	9,290
McCord & Bradford Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,400
Nelson, Matter & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,250
Small open accounts, not included above	2,000
Accounts payable	18,201

The total liabilities probably exceed $165,000. Some of the creditors, including the First National Bank of Quincy, are amply secured, holding a mortgage on the factory and other property to the amount of $38,000. A fair estimate of the assets of the firm cannot be given until the assignee completes his invoice. Mr. Bishop is in Chicago at present looking into the condition of the firm's affairs in that city, but will return to Quincy during the present week.

The house was established here in 1838, and was one of the oldest business enterprises in Quincy. After the death of the senior member of the firm, F. W. Jansen, it passed into the hands of his sons, Messrs. Charles C., Fred G., and Albert W. Jansen. Under their management branch houses were located at Sherman and at Dallas, Tex., but both were afterwards sold. About 1880 Albert Jansen disposed of his interest to his brothers and engaged in the furniture business at Lincoln, Neb., where he is now located. Since that time the business in Quincy has been carried on by Charles C. and Fred G. Jansen. Their Chicago house was opened about five years ago. Their factory in Quincy is one of the largest and best equipped in the West. When run to its full capacity the factory gave employment to about 150 men. It is understood that various causes have led to this suspension, but it has been brought about chiefly by losses at the Chicago house and the general depression and shrinkage in values in the furniture trade.

[The Chicago branch of the establishment has been in existence nearly seven years, and up to Jan. 1, 1885, was managed by F. J. Barnes of Chicago. At first the firm occupied only half of the second floor of No. 272 Wabash avenue, but business increasing from year to year the firm leased the premises Nos. 274 and 276 Wabash avenue entire, and carried on a wholesale and retail business. The firm is composed of C. C. and F. G. Jansen, the founder, F. W. Jansen, father of the two former, having died about eight years ago. J. M. Bishop, the assignee, came up to Chicago yesterday morning, took the keys of the house, and posted a notice of the assignment on the front doors of the buildings, which are located at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. He couldn't be found by reporters anywhere, and C. C. Jansen, who was in the warerooms all day, refused to talk to reporters. An employé of the firm said, however: "The stock in these two buildings is worth at least $28,000, but it would hardly bring half that amount at a forced sale. The fact is the two Chicago brothers in the firm have outdone themselves, and have attempted to carry on business on too large a scale: not that they didn't have sufficient stock, but because the furniture business is so fearfully overdone in this city, and they ought to have known it. Now, there is a younger brother, A. W. Jansen, who has established himself in business in Lincoln, Neb., and he is doing a good business, but whether this concern is interested with him I don't know."

While the clerk was talking to the reporter Deputy-Sheriff Nickerson emerged from a rear door. He had just served a summons on C. C. Jansen to answer to a suit for a quantity of soap furnished by a local firm.]

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Fred Goerne, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, of this city, has made an assignment of his business and left for parts unknown. The liabilities, as far as heard from, are about $33,000, and reports of other claims are still coming in. Less than $15,000 of this amount is secured by mortgages and other collateral. The debts secured by alleged forged notes range from $100 to $2,500, and were obtained for the most part from farmers, tradesmen, and widows having small sums to invest. Some of the banks and loaning agencies are in for small amounts. It is stated that the step-father of the alleged forger, C. Baker, a wealthy farmer, authorized Goerne to sign his name for a limited amount, and the creditors think they have sufficient ground to hold him for the payment of the notes. Goerne was regarded as a thorough-going, honest, hard-working German. He was one of the pillars of the German church here.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

QUITE A GOOD DEAL OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—Both Houses of the Legislature reconvened at 2 p. m. In the Senate petitions were introduced asking for laws to prevent Sunday traffic on railroads; to prevent the publication and vending of obscene literature; to abolish the semi-annual tax law; to provide for a Soldiers' Home; and to amend the Constitution so as to give women the right to vote. The Chair announced Senator Young as the Senate member of the Joint Committee to investigate the expenditure of the appropriation of the last General Assembly for the Farmers' Protective Union, and to aid their litigation with the barb-wire monopolies. The following bills of general interest were introduced:

By Johnson—To prevent the President of the State University from being a member of the Board of Regents of that institution; also to provide that the Auditing Committee of that university shall be selected outside of the Board of Regents, officers, and instructors.

By Young, at the request of several lodges of Knights of Labor—A bill to provide for the settlement of difficulties between employers and employés.

By Casey—To grant to Boards of Supervisors enlarged powers in effecting settlements with county officers.

By Stephens—To prevent the intermarriage of blacks and whites.

By Doud—Amending the code so as to give the widow of a man dying intestate the whole of his property, instead of one-half, as now.

By Miles—To provide against discriminations on the part of railroads in furnishing cars and transportation of freight.

In the Senate the Sweeny bill authorizing Boards of Supervisors to erect soldiers' monuments or memorial halls at a cost to the county not to exceed $3,000 was passed. This bill leaves it to the discretion of the posts of the G. A. R. to determine whether a monument or memorial hall shall be built.

Hutchison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported back favorably a bill relating to equalization of taxation, and spoke at length in favor of it. The principal object of the bill is to correct unequal taxation on different species of property and to secure a more accurate and specific manner of obtaining the listing of moneys and credits of individuals, private and State bankers, and capitalists generally.

RECALLING BLOODY DAYS.

Story of the Battle of Missionary Ridge as Told by Gen. Turchin.

A Glowing Word-Picture of One of the Bloodiest Days of the Rebellion.

The Headlong Charge That Scattered the Enemy and Astounded General Grant.

About 800 people gathered in Central Music-Hall last evening to listen to Gen. John B. Turchin lecture on the battle of Missionary Ridge. The entertainment was gotten up by the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Club. There was first the "reveille" by Maj. Nevans and Maj. Moore, and next a recitation of "The Drummer Boy of Chattanooga," by Miss Nora Christian.

William Bross then introduced the lecturer, who was received very cordially.

As in a distant perspective, said Gen. Turchin, the sharp outlines were softened to the eyes, so at this distance of time the sharp outlines of their struggle during the late Rebellion were softened in their memory. They could look upon their battles coolly and critically, and unembarrassed by the harrowing details could represent them in their entirety; and among those many battles the battle of Missionary Ridge was one of the most glorious—glorious in its plan, most simple and comprehensive; glorious in the magnificent scenery that surrounded the strife; glorious in the unsurpassed bravery displayed by the Union soldiers; glorious in its prophetic significance that the man by whose direction the army swept the Rebels from the lofty mountain and the ridge at Chattanooga into the valley beyond gradually succeeded in hurling the whole of the Rebellion from its pretentious eminence into the valley of insignificance.

After describing the topography of Chattanooga and vicinity and the situations of the two contending armies during the last part of September and October, 1863—both secure behind intrenchments, the Union army not being strong enough to come out and fight, and the enemy not daring to attack them—he said there was a tremendous difference between the armies in the way of provisioning them. The Rebels had plenty of rations freely coming from the South to their depot of supplies at Chattanooga Station, only a few miles from their camp, while the Union depot of supplies was at Stephenson, over thirty miles down the river, and supplies had to be hauled across the Cumberland Mountains, the wagons making a journey of sixty miles on the steepest and heaviest roads imaginable, and in the worst season of the year. But the Army of the Cumberland had no idea of abandoning Chattanooga, the gate on the road to the heart of the Confederacy, while half rations or quarter-rations lasted. To the dispatch of Gen. Grant from Louisville to hold Chattanooga at all hazards, Gen. Thomas answered "We will hold Chattanooga till we starve"—an emphatic answer, fitly expressing the opinion of the whole army. The 23d of October Gen. Grant arrived, and an expedition under the direction of Gen. W. F. Smith, was sent to Brown's Ferry to construct a pontoon bridge. It consisted of Hazen's and Turchin's brigades and three batteries under Maj. Mendenhall, and was a success. With possession of the river and the railroad between Brown's Ferry and Stephenson, the question of supplies to the army had been solved. Grant, Sherman, and Thomas made a reconnaissance along the northern shore of the Tennessee toward the mouth of the South Chickamauga. They observed from the distance that Missionary Ridge extended to and ended at the river, apparently without being in any way broken; that there were no Rebel troops at the north end of the ridge; and that the bank of the Tennessee River from Chattanooga to the main position of the enemy was watched only by a small cavalry picket. Ascertaining that the movement of Sherman's troops, after they had crossed the river at Brown's Ferry, would be concealed from the enemy's view by a series of hills between the river and the road he would have to follow until the mouth of the South Chattanooga River was reached, Grant expected that if Sherman crossed the river early in the morning and moved at once against the northern extremity of the ridge he would have time to carry it up to the railroad tunnel before the enemy could concentrate against him. Then forming his troops across the bridge and having Thomas' troops join him on his right, both could press the enemy southward and sweep his army from the position. The 20th of November a heavy rain-storm commenced and continued during the 21st, delaying the movements of Sherman's troops, so the execution of the plan was postponed. Then the bridge at Brown's Ferry parted, and two of Sherman's divisions could not cross. It was then decided to let Howard join Sherman and the two divisions remain with Hooker. Consequently Howard crossed the river at Chattanooga and took position between Wood's and Sheridan's divisions.

LIGHTNING MOVEMENTS.

Meantime Gen. Grant became uneasy, suspecting that the enemy contemplated retreat. To ascertain whether the position was held by the enemy the same as before, or, in case he wanted to evacuate it, to prevent his quiet withdrawal, Gen. Thomas was ordered to make a reconnaissance in force. In front of Fort Wood, and to the left toward the railroad, was a large open space suitable for the formation of several divisions. The 23d, at noon, Gen. Wood quietly took out his division and formed it before the fort. Gen. Sheridan moved his division to the right of Wood. Gen. Howard massed his two divisions behind them. Gen. Baird moved his division out and took place to the right of Sheridan. Gen. Johnston's division stood under arms in the intrenchments. The enemy looked on this display from the summit of the ridge, and did not care about it, supposing it to be a review or some kind of a pageant. But about 2 o'clock Wood's division moved rapidly forward, Willich's and Hazen's brigades in the line, Sam Beatty's in reserve. They quickly brushed off the enemy's pickets and scattered their reserves. Willich attacked the rifle-pits on Orchard Knob and carried the hill. Soon Hazen had the lower hill to the right and Indian Hill, capturing the Twenty-eighth Alabama. Sheridan moved forward and occupied a series of small elevations to the right of Indian Hill, extending the line southwest. Baird placed his division to the right of Sheridan. Howard advanced across Citico Creek, part of Wood's division coöperating with him, taking the enemy in flank, and all the rifle-pits along Citico Creek and beyond were cleaned out, and Howard got into position on the left of Wood. The hills taken were fortified, and Bridge's battery was put in position on Orchard Knob. Bragg got alarmed at the demonstration. After Longstreet left him he could not have had more than 40,000 men. The Union army had between 60,000 and 70,000. There was not the slightest possibility of his preventing Grant from breaking the blockade. But Bragg considered his position proper—that on Missionary Ridge—impregnable. It was, however, too long to be strongly occupied with the number of troops he had.

The 24th Hooker commenced operations. Grose attacked the Rebels at the bridge, which had parted again, and drove them off and commenced to repair it. The noise of the battle put the nearest forces of the enemy on the alert, and a detachment occupied the railroad embankment as a breastwork, and commenced a sweeping fire against the advancing troops. To save bloodshed Hooker ordered Osterhouse to send a brigade half a mile up the creek and build a crossing under shelter of the woods. While this was going on Geary crept up the mountain by the flank, Whittaker leading, until the head of the column reached the palisade. Then, facing to the front, a line was formed from the palisade down the mountain, and advanced over the roughest kind of ground. A thick fog prevented the enemy from seeing this movement. When almost abreast of the new bridge the batteries opened fire on the enemy, the brigades of Wood and Grose crossed and joined Geary, and those of the enemy that were in the valley or near the western base were captured; and the lines moved to the mountain front.

THE CHARGE UP-HILL.

The noise of the battle on Lookout put everybody in the valley on the alert. The routed Rebels were seen moving rapidly, with with Hooker's troops behind, chasing them. Whitaker held the right under the palisade, and Geary's brigade of Cobham, Ireland, and Creighton extending down the slope, the end of the line losing itself in the distance. And this line hurled the enemy from position to position, climbing over crags and bowlders. With a plunging fire from above and fire from behind they rolled up the enemy's line, lifting it up from the intrenchments, and made no halt until the middle of the open ground on top was reached. Here the enemy made a determined stand. Soon, however, Grose and Osterhouse, after gathering the prisoners on the lower ground, joined Geary, and the enemy was driven from all his defenses on the open ground, and, with broken ranks, precipitately retreated down the eastern descent of the mountain. At 1 o'clock the 24th Sherman moved forward in three columns, meeting with no serious resistance. At 4 o'clock he occupied apparently the two northernmost summits of Missionary Ridge. On a third ridge further east, separated from the last one occupied by a deep declivity, the enemy was found in strong position ready to dispute the further advance. There was some disappointment. How was it that there were three ridges instead of one? It appeared that during that reconnaissance of Grant, Thomas, and Sherman that the ridge was continuous, and that there was no enemy on it. But his position "looked quite ugly." Bragg had concentrated his whole force there during the night of the 24th.

The Rebel position was divided into two parts. On the extreme right Gen. Hardee was in command. The centre and left were commanded by Gen. Breckinridge. The Union orders were for Sherman to carry the ridge up to the railroad tunnel, when Thomas was to join him and sweep the enemy from the ridge, Hooker to come down into the valley and attack the extreme left of the enemy at Rossville, Howard to stay in reserve and support Thomas or Sherman, according to circumstances. The strategical key of the Rebel position was on their extreme right. The topography of the ground favored Hardee in resisting Sherman. Early in the morning Sherman commenced cannonading, continuing it for some time. Then Gen. Corse's brigade advanced down the hill, and commenced, under a galling fire, to ascend the one occupied by the enemy. Corse attained an intermediate summit and made a lodgment there, within a short distance of the Rebel works, and held it firmly, supported by Loomis and Bushback's brigades, and having two divisions of John E. Smith's as a reserve. Morgan L. Smith with his division attacked the enemy on the left of Corse, and gradually gained ground. Corse advanced several times and was repulsed. The enemy tried to dislodge him, and were beaten back. Morgan Smith gained no permanent lodgment in the enemy's works. Howard was ordered to support Sherman, and the attack was renewed. John E. Smith's division was driven down the hill by some Rebels concealed in a gorge. Baird's division was ordered to reinforce Sherman, who said he had "enough troops." It was not lack of men, but the strong position of the enemy, that prevented him from dislodging the Rebels. Hooker routed them on the left, and they retreated toward the left of their main position. Hooker formed his troops across the ridge to sweep it toward the north. Osterhouse's division took the eastern slope, Craft's the summit, and Geary's the western slope. In this formation he moved along the ridge and attacked the left flank of the enemy.

GRANT'S ORDER TO ADVANCE.

The day was drawing to a close, and Grant ordered the four divisions of the Army of the Cumberland to advance. They consisted of the brigades of Carlin and King of Johnson's; Sherman, Harker, and Wagner, of Sheridan's; Hazen, Willichs, and Sam Beatty, of Wood's; and Turchin, Vandeveer, and Phelps, of Baird's. The order was: "At the signal of six guns fired in succession on the Orchard Knob, move forward and try to reach and take the rifle pits, or at least move as far as you can." The signal was given, and the double line of the four divisions moved quickly forward. The Rebel bullets rained thick and fast, the shells burst over the troops, and in front of them. Men and officers dropped, yet the line moved steadily, unflinchingly, accelerating their speed almost to a double-quick. The Rebels swarmed out of their rifle-pits, and began to climb the abrupt slopes to their works on the summit. The pits reached, some of the brigades dropped into them for shelter. Others were urged by the officers to go on. Their color-bearers leaped over the rifle-pits and, joined by the bravest and the most reckless, started up the steep slope. The others, carried away by their example, followed. Each regiment ascending the ridge assumed an irregular column in the shape of a wedge, the colors at the apex. Some of the columns moved right straight against the projecting points of the summit, strongly fortified; others moved around these points and, climbing through deep recesses, threatened the rear of the enemy at that point. Panting and silent, without firing a shot, the columns neared the crest. The firing of the enemy became wild; they could not depress their cannon sufficiently; while the bayonets of the Union army were getting uncomfortably close. Panic-stricken the Rebels started to run across the ridge.

PUT TO FLIGHT.

At six different points about simultaneously six of the Union brigades reached the summit, and were quickly followed by the whole line. A tremendous cheer rent the air along the ridge. The struggle was over except on the left, where Baird's division was. Turchin's brigade, from the right of the division, was the first that reached the summit, though followed quickly by Vandeveer's and Phelps', yet for a few minutes it had to sustain a fearful pressure from the Rebels under Anderson. Cheatham's division, led by Hardee himself, came to their rescue, and they tried to make a stand. But the whole of Baird's division, being on the summit, formed across the ridge and pressed the Rebels from point to point.

The struggle was closed by darkness. Hardee withdrew all his troops during the night. Of all men who looked on the assault the most surprised and bewildered was Grant. His orders did not imply the taking of the ridge; he never thought it would be possible for the four divisions to take it; hence the taking of the ridge was against orders, and, therefore, a flagrant case of disobedience on a grand scale; but in that disobedience of orders and breach of discipline was glory enough for the rank and file to last them as long as the Republic stood. Grant in this battle displayed great generalship, but in the magnificent assault of Missionary Ridge the rank and file of the Army of the Cumberland outgeneraled Gen. Grant. [Applause.]

The entertainment closed with "Marching Through Georgia," sung by the members of the club.

A CHICAGO ASSIGNMENT.

Ernest I. Wagner, a furniture dealer at No. 333 Wabash avenue, yesterday made a voluntary assignment to Frank C. Caldwell. His liabilities are estimated to be about $11,000; the assets are said to be $10,000. No schedule was filed.

SOCIAL PURITY.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD AND A CORPS OF CO-WORKERS ENLISTED IN A COMMENDABLE CAUSE.

The department for the Promotion of Social Purity is the latest addition to a varied curriculum formulated by Miss Frances E. Willard and her lieutenants for bettering the condition of the human race. It is conducted in coöperation with the "White Cross Army," an organization founded by the Bishop of Durham, which, among other things, seeks to establish a single code of morals and to maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women. The fact that such a movement is extant and that meetings are held under its auspices will surprise many. The original idea of this department has been enlarged upon, and now Miss Willard has on foot a project that is destined to rank foremost among the reformatory institutions of this city. Before enlarging upon the details of this scheme, however, further explanation is necessary in regard to this department.

According to the prospectus "it aims to exhibit the relations existing between the drink habit and the nameless habits, outrages, and crimes which disgrace modern civilization; and especially to point out the brutalizing influence of malt liquors upon the lower nature; this study to be conducted by means of mothers' meetings, leaflets, pamphlets, etc.

"It has in view a distinct effort to impress upon the minds of men and women, youth and maidens, the absolute demand of religion and physiology for purity in word, thought, and deed.

"It will endeavor to secure legislation of a character calculated to protect the honor and purity of women and girls, and render them safe from the depravity of brutal men."

The workers are seeking to bring about meetings of mothers, that consultations may be had relative to the training of sons and daughters in the knowledge and love of purity and in habits of virtue. This course is intended to show to mothers the falsity of engendering ignorance, long called innocence, which oftentimes leaves a victim defenseless in the hour of temptation. Following this line further, youths and young men are called upon to enlist under the White Cross banner, pledging themselves to live pure lives.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Delegates to the Trotting Congress Arriving—Illinois State Fair Stakes.

The Eighth Club in the National League Circuit to Be Chosen Today.

Milwaukee Aspires for the Place—Vignaux Will Meet Schaefer and Arrange a Match.

Delegates to the biennial congress of the National Trotting-Horse Association began to arrive yesterday, and the Rule Committee, composed of Gen. W. S. Tilton of Boston, M. J. Payne of Kansas City, Charles E. Smith of Earleville, Ill., S. K. Dow of Chicago, P. P. Johnston of Louisville, who will act for Mr. H. C. McDowell as district representative, and T. J. Vail of Hartford, Conn., spent last evening and will be engaged the greater part of today in the revision of the rules to be submitted to the congress tomorrow.

Mr. G. M. Stearns of Chicopee, Mass., is the only member of the committee who is unable to be present, and his absence is much regretted by his brother members.

Delegates will arrive in force today, and Secretary Vail said yesterday that from the advices he has already received he anticipates a larger attendance than has marked any meeting of the association heretofore.

Mr. Vail speaks very highly of the character of the Washington Park Club, and says that it is looked upon Down East as the crack organization of its kind in the West, and as equal to any in the country in its equipment and the management of its affairs.

BASE-BALL—TODAY'S LEAGUE MEETING.

Interest in base-ball circles here, as doubtless in all League and American Association cities, centres in the meeting to be held at the Tremont House today for the purpose of selecting the eighth club in the league circuit for 1886. Messrs. James Whitfield, James Heim, and A. V. McKim arrived yesterday from Kansas City to press the claims of their town for league honors, and are confident of success. Mr. Charles Kipp came down from Milwaukee yesterday afternoon and will be joined today by Harry Quinn in his efforts to secure the membership prize for the Cream City. President Schawabacker is expected from Indianapolis this morning and will in person tell the committee what the Hoosier Capital is willing to do to be admitted. Cincinnati, the dark horse which "the knowing ones" have prophesied will be sprung at the meeting, has, so far as can be learned, taken no step in the direction of league membership and probably will not. That city's only chance to enter would be through the sale of the present American club there to parties who might wish to become league members, and if such sale has been effected those who have negotiated it are without doubt masters of the art of secrecy, for no intimation of any such transaction has been made. It is therefore pretty safe to presume that the fight will be between Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee, with the chances of success in favor of that city which can guarantee the best financial backing and which can enjoy the greatest advantages in location, equipment of grounds, local management, and other essentials. Messrs. Marsh & Lucas of the Detroit and St. Louis Clubs respectively will arrive in the city this morning, and the meeting will convene at 10 a. m.

STAKES FOR TROTTING AND RUNNING AT THE NEXT ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture announces the following stakes for 1886, to be trotted during the Illinois State Fair at Chicago Sept. 6-10. The entries will close April 15: Trotters—Stake, $250 added, for foals of 1884; stake, $250 added, for foals of 1883; stake, $250 added, for foals of 1882; stake, $250 added, for stallions making season of 1886. Runners—Stake, $250 added, for foals of 1884; stake, $250 added, for foals of 1883; stake, $250 added, for foals of 1882; stake, $250 added, for stallions making season of 1886.

Entrance $25 for each stake, $5 forfeit to accompany the nomination on or before Thursday, April 15, 1886, $5 forfeit to be paid on or before Tuesday, June 15, 1886, the balance, $15, payable from those intending to start on or before Friday, Aug. 6, 1886. Unless four entries are made good on or before Friday, Aug. 6, the board reserves the privilege of declaring such race off. Name and residence of owner, as well as of the party making entry, must be given, and owners must furnish at the time of making the entry the name, age, color, and sex of the horse entered.

The rules of the National Trotting Association will be observed in trotting, and running races will be conducted under the Lexington rules. Amount of stake and entrances will be divided as follows: First, 50 per cent; second, 25 per cent; third, 15 per cent; fourth, 10 per cent.

All nominations shall be made in writing, accompanied by bank draft or postal order for amount of first payment, and addressed to Charles F. Mills, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

A DRAWN GAME IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—The chess match between Zukertort and Steinitz was resumed this afternoon before about the same audience as the previous days. On the twenty-second move, the players being tired and the pieces being pretty evenly swapped, the game was declared drawn and play closed about 4:30. The next game will be played Wednesday. Score, opening Ruy Lopez.

	Steinitz, white.	Zukertort, black.
1.	P K 4	P K 4
2.	Kt K B 3	Kt Q B 3
3.	B Kt 5	Kt K B 3
4.	Castles	Kt × P
5.	R K 1	Kt Q 3
6.	Kt × P	B K 2
7.	B Q 3	Castles
8.	Q R 5	P B 4
9.	Kt Q B 3	Kt × Kt
10.	R × Kt	P K Kt 3
11.	Q B 3	P B 3
12.	P Q Kt 3	Kt B 2
13.	R K	P Q 4
14.	B Kt 2	B B 3
15.	Q R K 1	Q Q 3
16.	R K 8	B Q 2
17.	R × Q R	R × R
18.	Kt Q 1	Kt Kt 4
19.	Q K 2	R K 1
20.	Q B 1	B × B
21.	R × R check	B × R
22.	Kt × B	

Drawn by mutual consent.

MILWAUKEE SEEKS ADMISSION TO THE NATIONAL BASE-BALL LEAGUE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Several men of this city who have heretofore taken a prominent part in sustaining the National game here will attend the meeting of the National League, to be held at Chicago Tuesday, and work for the admission of Milwaukee as the eighth city in the circuit for the coming season. It is confidently expected that the place will be secured, it being known that this city is more preferable to other applicants by several of the league officers, in consequence as location as well as the reputation of the place as a base-ball town. This morning subscriptions for stock to the amount of $7,000 had been made, and a large number of subscriptions are known to be ready at any time they are solicited, so that there is no doubt as to the local association's ability to deposit the guarantee fund.

VIGNAUX WILL AGAIN MEET SCHAEFER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Jacob Schaefer was at the Rossmore with his backer, Dick Roche of St. Louis, ready to make a return match with Maurice Vignaux today. Vignaux has changed his mind about wanting to play in private to escape a repetition of the jeers of ill-mannered partisans. He agreed to meet Schaefer tomorrow afternoon to arrange the details of the match on the agreement that the winner shall take all the receipts. Unless there is another unexpected hitch the match will be made tomorrow.

CURLING.

The Chicago Curling Club has finished its tournament for the Hogg medals, six rinks participating. A. White, skip No. 1; John F. Raffen, skip No. 2; George Wood, skip No. 3; George Irons, skip No. 4; David Hogg, skip No. 5; and Robert Duncan, No. 6. Mr. George Wood having won all the five games received a gold medal and his three players each a silver medal of the same design. A friendly game will be played at the rink at York street and Ashland avenue between the Chicago Curling Club and the Lincoln Park Curling Club, four rinks aside, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN DRUNKENNESS.

Mr. Joseph Cook's recent statement that the American people are the most drunken race on the planet would not seem to be accurate. In the per capita consumption of spirituous liquors the United States stands eleventh of the nations of the earth, and in the consumption of malt liquors it stands sixth.

RAILROADS.

Nothing New in the War on St. Paul and Council Bluffs Passenger Rates.

The Ohio River Pool—Iowa Jobbers Dissatisfied at the Abolition of Special Rates.

The Chicago, Burlington & Northern—Trunk Line General Managers in Conference—Items.

There were no new developments yesterday in the war on St. Paul and Council Bluffs passenger rates. Beyond the adoption of a $26 rate on second-class tickets to Denver and a $47 rate on emigrant business to San Francisco the Missouri River Passenger Association has taken no action and does not propose to take any unless the Milwaukee & St. Paul should take the initiative in making a further cut, which it is not likely to do at present. The above rates to Denver and San Francisco were freely posted at all the offices of the roads interested in the business, but there was no great rush of purchasers, as second-class and emigrant business is very light at this season of the year. Arbitrator Wilson says the statement that the reduction in Denver and San Francisco rates was ordered upon evidence furnished by the Burlington and Rock Island is not correct. Evidence was furnished by another line in the Missouri River Association, which established the fact that the Milwaukee & St. Paul was offering over its counters second-class tickets to Denver at $26 and emigrant tickets to San Francisco at $47. The arbitrator then consulted all the lines in the association and authorized them to meet the rates.

The opinion prevails that the war will remain in statu quo until an arrangement can be made for a meeting between the lines interested in the Northwestern traffic. It is understood that all the lines in interest now stand ready to attend such a meeting, but whether a satisfactory agreement can be made is by no means certain. The Rock Island desires the formation of a pool on St. Paul and Minneapolis, but the Milwaukee & St. Paul does not want a pool, and demands that a simple agreement for the maintenance of uniform rates and commissions shall be made. This the Rock Island refuses to agree to, on the ground that under such an agreement it would not be able to command a fair proportion of the traffic. It is believed, however, that the Rock Island would join such an agreement if it was allowed a differential rate, but this the St. Paul and Northwestern also decline to do. The General Managers of some of the leading Southwestern Missouri River roads think the right thing for the Milwaukee & St. Paul to do would be to join the present Missouri River agreement with the clause providing for the withdrawal of any road upon giving thirty days' notice. This would enable the St. Paul to withdraw from the agreement if the Rock Island failed to enter into a satisfactory arrangement regarding Northwestern business within a reasonable time, and the responsibility for the resulting demoralization could then be placed upon the responsible parties.

An agreement has been made between the Alton, Wabash, and Missouri Pacific Roads for protection of Missouri River rates via St. Louis, for the purpose of preventing the Illinois Central or other St. Louis lines not parties to the agreement from interfering with Missouri River business covered by the new association. The Missouri Pacific, Wabash, and Chicago & Alton agree to require a full local of $7.50 from St. Louis to Kansas City from all lines between Chicago and St. Louis on any business ticketed in Chicago, or at any point forty miles south of Chicago, and the arbitrator is instructed to notify all such lines between Chicago and St. Louis accordingly, over the signatures of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the lines between St. Louis and Kansas City and over his own signature. On the business to which reference is made in the above the Missouri Pacific, Wabash, and Alton agree to pay no commission or rebate, or to sell tickets from Chicago to Missouri River points and beyond, or from Missouri River points to Chicago and beyond via St. Louis at less than the sum of the locals between Chicago and St. Louis and St. Louis and Missouri River points or allow their connections to do so.

OHIO RIVER POOL MATTERS.

There is but little prospect of the consummation of the sixth sub-pool of the Chicago and Ohio River pool, which was to cover the business to the South via Evansville and Cairo. As stated a few days ago the Evansville & Terre Haute refused to accept its proportion of the percentage allotted to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which prevented the latter from carrying out the new pooling contract. The other five roads interested in the sixth pool subsequently decided to carry out the agreement without the Eastern Illinois and Evansville & Terre Haute line. But it is the opinion that this cannot be done. The reasons assigned by the Evansville & Terre Haute for refusing to abide by the agreement is that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois had gone off and made special contracts with the Vincennes & Cairo on the ground that it received considerable north-bound business from this road, and, therefore, had to give it a share of its south-bound business. It agreed to give the Vincennes & Cairo 4 per cent of the 29 per cent awarded it by the pool, which would leave but 9 per cent for the Evansville & Terre Haute, after deducting 16 per cent for the Eastern Illinois. The Evansville & Terre Haute claim to be entitled to at least 11½ per cent and refuses to accept less. The Eastern Illinois cannot throw any of its patronage off to satisfy the Evansville & Terre Haute because that would reduce its earnings per ton per mile, and consequently it can do nothing else than to remain out of the pool until a compromise can be effected with the Evansville & Terre Haute, as it cannot get along without the latter connection.

The Chicago committee of the Middle and Western States Freight Association held a meeting yesterday with the Chicago committee of the Ohio River pool and agreed upon rates and divisions.

A meeting of the Chicago committee of the Ohio River pool was also held a few days ago at Louisville with the lines south of the Ohio River to consider the action recently taken by the Chicago pool lines making arbitrary rates on pig-iron to Birmingham and other Southern industrial points higher than the rates heretofore in effect. The Southern lines objected to the new arbitration, as they had been making contracts for some time past at the old rates, which were seriously interfered with by the new rates made by the lines east of the Ohio River. The lines east of the Ohio refused to change their rates, and insisted that the Southern lines must themselves protect their contracts.

CONCERNING IOWA SPECIAL RATES.

Superintendent Gilleas of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central sent a telegram to General Manager E. T. Jeffery of the Illinois Central, who is in New Orleans, informing him of the pendency of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern ordinance at Dubuque, and also about the dissatisfaction of Iowa jobbers caused by the abolition of special rates. The following reply was sent by General Manager Jeffery:

I regret exceedingly that I cannot be in Dubuque next Monday, Feb. 8, to attend the conference concerning the Chicago, Burlington & Northern. As I have not been north of the Ohio River for eight months it is impossible for me to attend the meeting. Explain to our friends in Dubuque, and say to them that if they should defer the meeting for a few days I will attend. We do not propose to fight the entrance of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Company into Dubuque if the Dubuque people want the road. But I believe we can safely appeal to the good sense and justice of the Dubuque people and its City Council to protect the property interests of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. I know nothing about withdrawal of special rates Feb. 1, 1886, and did not order it done. I am willing to meet Dubuque business-men in reference to this or any other matter pertaining to their interests. They know me well enough to believe this.

A petition was circulated Saturday afternoon by the officials of the Illinois Central and Milwaukee & St. Paul among the business-men of Dubuque asking the Council of that city to postpone its final report for a few days.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—George B. Harris, General Manager of the Burlington & Northern, has returned from Chicago and Dubuque, where he has been attending to the interests of his road in the matter of an entrance to Dubuque. He says that the road will get into that city, but it may be delayed. The matter of certain right of way in Dubuque is now in the courts and is likely to reach an early decision. When spoken to regarding the tunnel trouble with the Illinois Central he said that it would not be difficult to build another. The only trouble in such a course would be the east approach to the bridge. The bridge, being a public highway, once reached, its use could not be refused. The Burlington is having great opposition from the Illinois Central and Milwaukee Roads at Dubuque, as it will make a healthy opponent when once constructed.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The City Council-room was packed today with the leading business-men to hear the report of the Committee on Right of Way for the Chicago, Burlington & Northern in this city. The officers and attorneys of the Illinois Central and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads were present in force. An effort was made to have the report postponed for one week to give Manager Jeffreys of the Central an opportunity to be present and address the Council, but was voted down. The report favors about everything asked for by the Burlington & Northern Road, including the right of way on Iowa street below First, a point strongly objected to by the Central. The ordinance will be adopted Wednesday.

Gen. Booth today sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, for $10,000, five vacant lots east of White street. This property is on the line of the new road's proposed track.

TRUNK-LINE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A meeting of the trunk-line Presidents has been called for Thursday. The main purpose of the meeting is to consider the east-bound pool. The Trunk-Line Executive Committee has been unable to agree. Heretofore the Lackawanna and the West Shore have not been in the pool. Now they are in and a new percentage basis is necessary. The distributing points in east-bound business are Toronto, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Black Rock, Buffalo, Salamanca, and Pittsburg. The point is: Shall percentages be based as heretofore on all business passing eastward from these points, or shall different pools be formed—one to embrace business to New England points, one for business to the seaboard, and one for business to local points?

CANADIAN RESTRICTIONS ON LIVE-STOCK IN THROUGH TRANSIT.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A circular has been issued by the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway on the subject of the transportation of live-stock through Canada. The circular states that, through the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia and hog-cholera in the United States, the Imperial and Dominion Government authorities have been urging the Canadian railway authorities in regard to the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of those diseases in the Dominion. Instructions are accordingly issued that "every car loaded with through live-stock passing from the United States through Canada must be plainly and legibly marked at the port of entry on both sides with the letter V, that being the authorized distinguishing mark to show that such car contains or has been used for through stock, and under no circumstances whatever must agents at local stations in Canada allow a car so marked to be stopped off or used for the shipment of Canadian live-stock or freight of any description." The circular further states that the Minister of Agriculture has sanctioned such a deviation of the above regulations as to permit Canadian cattle for export to the United States forming part of any train going through without reference to their carrying or having carried United States cattle in transit. No further deviation of any kind will be permitted, and agents are strictly cautioned to carry out these regulations fully.

A NEW DEPOT AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The contract for building the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's magnificent new depot in the lower part of the West Side, was let today to Bryant & Henry of this city. The contract price of the structure, complete, is $250,000. It is stipulated that the lower portion of the building shall be completed and ready for use by Aug. 1, and the entire work shall be finished within three months from that time. The greater part of the foundation work, which was let by separate contract last fall, has been completed, and tomorrow the contractors will begin upon the structure proper, pushing it to completion at as rapid a pace as money and labor can carry it.

THE TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad case Judge Gresham reduced the rentals of the car-trusts 15 per cent of the amount allowed by the master and declined to admit further testimony. He also ordered Receiver McNulta to take $81,500 of the purchase money and $20,000 from the surplus earnings of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis since Mr. McNulta accepted the receivership and pay the employés on both the Toledo and St. Louis Divisions for their time, this ruling to cover what is known as the July time. Appeals from both orders will be made by the bondholders and purchasers.

BORROWING MONEY TO PAY EMPLOYES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Judge Haight of the Supreme Court today authorized George D. Chapman, receiver of the Lackawanna & Pittsburg, to borrow $50,000 at not more than 6 per cent, and to issue three promissory notes for $10,000 each and four notes for $5,000 each for the period of six months. With the money borrowed the receiver is to pay all amounts owing for labor performed by employés, not exceeding an aggregate of $25,000; also all amounts for taxes, not exceeding $5,000. The balance is to remain on deposit in the First National Bank of Angelica subject to the order of the court.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC HAS NO CONNECTION WITH IT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Gen. W. D. Washburn has returned from a trip over the "Soo" Line into Wisconsin, and said this afternoon: "There are from 400 to 500 men at work clearing the right of way, getting out ties, and pushing the work preliminary to actual construction. We shall make good progress this season. As to that report that the Canadian Pacific had an interest in the 'Soo' Road or that the construction fund has come from the Bank of Montreal, there is not a word of truth in any of it."

THE CINCINNATI, WABASH & MICHIGAN'S NEW SCHEME.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Graham & Morton Transportation Company, whose steamers ply between Chicago and Benton Harbor, connecting at the latter point with the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, will at once build an elegant new sidewheel passenger steamer at a cost of $125,000. This vessel, it is expected, will form part of the through passenger line which will be instituted between Cincinnati and Chicago when the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan is extended south to the Ohio River.

MINNEAPOLIS SEEKS CANADIAN PACIFIC CONNECTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A Montreal special says: Gov. Washburn, ex-Gov. Pillsbury, and Mr. Fletcher of Minneapolis have been here for the last few days, representing the flour-milling interest of that city, interviewing the Canadian Pacific officials in regard to some important railroad connections. An understanding has been arrived at by which the Canadian Pacific will be extended by a Western syndicate from Algoma to Sault Ste. Marie, whence a direct line to Minneapolis is building. While here the Minneapolis men made all necessary arrangements with the Bank of Montreal for the monetary assistance required, and by the fall of 1887 Montreal and Minneapolis will be in direct communication via the Canadian Pacific. This will give Minneapolis a shorter line to the seaboard by 400 miles than any existing, with Montreal for the summer point and a choice of United States and maritime province ports for its winter shipments to Europe.

NEVER HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH THE POOL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—Relative to the rumor that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has withdrawn from the Transcontinental pool, officials of that road say the are not and never have been a party to the pool. They will decline to farther recognize existing agreements with the pool lines, however.

NOTES.

The estimated earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the month of January, 1886, were $854,118, against $1,019,560 in January, 1885, a decrease of $165,442.

Mr. James R. Langdon has been elected First Vice-President of the Central Vermont Railroad and Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. E. C. Smith has been elected Second Vice-President of this company.

Mr. E. H. Barnes has been appointed Superintendent of the Georgia Division of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad in place of Mr. J. W. Fry, who resigned to accept a position on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

A St. Louis (Mo.) telegram says: The jury in the case of George McKenzie, ticket-broker, against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for $75,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution, returned a verdict this afternoon of $600 for the plaintiff.

Arrangements have been perfected for the organization of a new railroad company at Grand Rapids, Mich., to be known as the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. It is the purpose of the company to build at once a railroad from Grand Rapids to Muskegon, to be operated as a branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

The General Freight Agents of several of the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association and Northwestern Traffic Association, and also Commissioners Midgley and Carman, left for New York last evening to look out for the interests of their roads at the meeting of the Transcontinental Association in that city. Commissioner Carman's trip has special reference to some complications regarding special rates to Des Moines given to some Eastern merchants.

It is understood that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company will put a force in the field as soon as the weather will permit, to locate a branch line of road running south from its present Wyoming extension to the neighborhood of Fort Fetterman, and possibly to Cheyenne, it being the intention of that company to furnish the necessary railroad facilities for the country lying between the legitimate territory of the Union and Northern Pacific Roads. The Northwestern Company builds these roads without Government aid or other subsidy, relying upon the business of the country to support such lines as it shall construct.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company gives notice that it will receive shipments of household goods in less than car-loads, released, and freight and charges guaranteed when destined to points on its lines, and to points on the following roads beyond its lines: Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, Iron Mountain, Chicago & Alton, St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita, Rock Island, Southern Kansas, and Hannibal & St. Joseph. Also when off connecting lines at Memphis, destined to points in Texas and Arkansas, on the Texas & St. Louis and Missouri Pacific systems.

THE PRESS COMING INTO LINE.

THE INIQUITY OF THE BELL TELEPHONE MONOPOLY AT LAST FULLY APPRECIATED.

New York *Journal of Commerce*: The last desperate scheme of the Bell telephone monopoly has miscarried. Members of the Cabinet who represent the Government in advising and bringing the suit upon which so much depends are not to be bullied or frightened from their course. The suit will proceed to the bitter end—for it will be exceedingly bitter to the defeated side, whichever that may be. Let it not be forgotten that in the coming litigation the Government represents the people. If the Government wins the case by showing that Bell's patent was obtained by fraud, through the collusion, inadvertence, or mistake of Federal officials, the people will be relieved of one of the most oppressive and exacting monopolies ever known. If, on the other hand, the Bell Telephone Company triumphs, it will be encouraged to extort still higher fees from its customers. It may then be expected to recoup by increased charges all the expenses of its legal defense, which will be very large. Another turn of the screw may send up the New York rental of a $3 telephone from $150 to $200 a year. In every part of the country where the telephone has become almost indispensable to business-men the same policy of straining the charges to the last point of human endurance will be pursued if the monopoly gains the suit. The interest felt by the American people in this matter is so deep and far-reaching that we make bold to say that if the Government shows any signs of weakness before the mimic newspaper storm which the money of the monopoly has conjured up, the Administration will expose itself to hatred and contempt in place of the general respect and confidence which it now enjoys. But if the Government beats the Bell Telephone Company fairly and squarely on the issue joined, it will have rendered a public service perhaps more important than any other now in its power. To confer so great a good upon so great a number of people, and to do this justly and honestly by the full exposure of a gigantic fraud and imposture, is a work worthy the best efforts of the Administration.

Chicago *Herald*: It is charged, with seeming truth, that a great monopoly which has overspread the land is operating under letters patent obtained by fraud and collusion. It is of the highest importance both to the Government and the people that the facts should be legally ascertained, to the end that if it be true that this fraud was perpetrated by connivance between agents of the Government in the Patent-Office and Bell the seal of the United States may be torn from the letters patent, and that the real inventor of the telephone shall receive the reward of his ingenuity. If it be not true that this collusion occurred, then the Bell Company is firmly assured of whatever rights inhere to such letters. The Bell Company, if conscious of perfect rectitude, might await the issue with confidence. It prefers to make an attack for the purpose of diverting and clouding the real issue. So far as the Bell Company is concerned it is not a question of how nice a sense of personal and public honor Mr. Garland possesses. It is a question whether or not the Bell Telephone Company has been a swindle from the very inception, and to that solution the Government is addressing itself courageously and clearly. The selection of special counsel, including Mr. Thurman, indicates that the law and the facts are to be searched and justice is to be had.

Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: The Bell Telephone Company is one of the most gigantic and irritating monopolies to be found in this or any other country. Its nearest parallel is the Standard Oil Company. The latter has made some millionaires, but not as many as the Bell telephone. The owners of property in oil wells and refineries have felt the heavy hand of the Standard and have great cause of complaint, while the general public hardly feels it. The best kerosene is retailed at such a very low price that consumers have little cause of complaint. The Bell telephone, on the contrary, is universally felt by its patrons to be extortionate and unsatisfactory in its service. Its use is by no means confined to large cities. Its wires bring towns and villages within speaking distance and have already come to rank among the necessaries of business and professional life all over the country, and with one consent the patrons hope that the monopoly may be broken. *Not that the Pan-Electric Company, as such, has the sympathy of the people, or that it or any other corporation would be more satisfactory than the Bell* [this is sound doctrine—ED. TRIBUNE] Company if allowed the opportunity, nor that there is any thought of breaking down and driving out the old company, but that if the latter could be divested of its monopoly features the beneficence of competition would follow.

MRS. RICE-PHILLIPS.

SHE SAYS SHE IS EAGER FOR HER TRIAL AND IS NOT AFRAID OF THE OUTCOME—HER PAST LIFE.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Rice-Phillips states that she is eager for the trial, after which she will go to Chicago and commence divorce proceedings against her husband. She says for four months they have not lived together as man and wife. She is confident that she will be cleared on the trial, as she and Rice occupied a suite of rooms at the St. James. She indignantly denies that the mysterious Mrs. Franklin has an acquaintance either of herself or Mr. Rice. She had never seen her before the day she appeared at the city prison, and that there was no gang or combination to rob Phillips, although she had taken Mr. Phillips' shirts and shoes the day she left Chicago. She did it in the excitement of packing and not because she desired to steal them. Mrs. Phillips is now comfortably quartered at the Windsor Hotel.

[A St. Louis morning paper says: Kate Rice, alias Dexter, alias Spooner, alias Phillips, came to St. Louis from Memphis, Tenn., in 1875. Her first matrimonial venture, so far as known, was a dashing man by the name of Dexter, who proved to be of the same ilk as herself, for the first anniversary of her wedding was darkened by the discovery that she was the mother of one child, but that she had no legal right to call Dexter her husband, as he had a wife living when he married her. Not long after she turned up as the mistress of Spooner, the iron man. Spooner died in her room in a house on North Eleventh street. There was much talk of mysterious death, but the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from heart-disease. She next appeared as the wife of a patent-right man named George Rice. He was a large, fine-looking man, fastidious in his attire, and, as later developments demonstrated, a partner such as Kate Dexter had been seeking.

At Keokuk, Ia., during Rice's absence, Kate Rice, as she was then known, was enacting a dual rôle at the hotel. While lady-like and apparently reserved in her demeanor and actions in the house, vague intimations of her intrigues were afloat, finally culminating in Rice returning one night and finding her in a compromising position in company with a well-known and well-to-do sporting man. Rice demanded money, but didn't get it. Her various adventures would make quite an exciting story.]

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Right of Way of the Chicago Passenger Street-Railway Company.

The Council Lets the City Job-Printing to a Union Office.

The County Board on the Abstract Question—Notes from the City-Hall.

At the meeting of the Council last night Mayor Harrison presented a communication setting forth that the ordinance passed at a previous meeting granting the Chicago Passenger Railway Company the right of way through the Washington street tunnel did not provide fully enough for the maintenance of the customary roadway space through it. The Mayor feared that the sections of the ordinance requiring the company to pave eight feet in width of the street where a single track and sixteen where a double track was laid did not sufficiently cover the roadway through the tunnel. Also, that under the ordinance the city might be made liable for keeping the tunnel open for the use of the company, and that in the event it should cave in the expense to the city for restoring it would be something enormous. Supplementing his communication he submitted an amended ordinance covering the defects referred to. Ald. Wetherell thought that even the Mayor's amendment did not bind the company sufficiently, and he wanted the amendment laid over until even more stringent amendments could be made. "For," said he, "this company seems to want everything and doesn't seem to want to give up anything." Ald. Bond said that the ordinance virtually gave the tunnel entirely to the company, and compelled the people of the West Side to drive their vehicles over the crowded and limited bridges. "Furthermore," said the Alderman, "I sincerely believe that this company doesn't intend to use the tunnel at all; it merely asks for it as a subterfuge, and I believe it will drive from some point south along Franklin street to Washington street, and thence to Michigan avenue." He asked that action on the ordinance and amendment be postponed.

Ald. Campbell insisted that a provision be inserted in the ordinance requiring the company to pay half the expense of lighting the tunnel. Ald. Cullerton declared that he saw nothing in the ordinance, as amended by the Mayor, except what was entirely for the public good and "for the protection of the citizens' rights." He moved the previous question, and the ordinance as amended by the Mayor was passed by a vote of 25 to 7—Alds. Dixon, Shorey, Drew, Wetherell, Bond, Campbell, and Manierre voting in the negative; Ald. Lawler, Mahony, Ryan, and Noyes being absent.

The Chicago Passenger Railway Company was granted an extension of time within which to lay tracks along Western avenue, between Harrison and Twelfth streets, until that thoroughfare was improved. The extension of time was limited to July 1. The ordinance giving the right of way along North Halsted street, from Indiana street to Clybourn avenue, the track to connect at the river, was called up, but received only 17 votes. Ald. Manierre offered an amendment providing that the company pay half the expense of building a new bridge and $1,000 a year towards the cost of maintaining it. Ald. Manierre moved to reconsider the vote, but it was not acted on.

The officers of Typographical Union, No. 16, submitted a communication stating that bids for doing the city department printing were opened Feb. 8 and were as follows: Cameron, Amberg & Co., $2,515; George K. Hazlitt, $2,519; the John B. Jeffery Company, $2,640; Colbert, Keogh & Harcourt, $3,000. The union objected to giving the contract to Cameron, Amberg & Co. and George K. Hazlitt because they employed non-unionists. The union wanted the contract given to the J. B. Jeffery Company, offering to secure the city from loss by a sufficient bond and paying the difference in the lowest bid and Jeffery's out of the treasury of the union. Ald. Shorey and Campbell deprecated the "nerve" of the union in demanding of the Council to do an injustice to bidders by withholding the contract from the lowest bidder and giving it to a higher one, because the lower one did not concur in the ideas of the union regarding labor rates. Ald. Cullerton and Young, however, worked themselves into violent spells of eloquence in behalf of "the honest workingman," and the request of the Typographical Union was concurred in by a vote of twenty-one to ten, Ald. Shorey, Drew, Clarke, Wetherell, Bond, Simons, Campbell, Dalton, Lyke, and Manierre voting in the negative.

The Controller submitted an order providing that since the Supreme Court had decided that the Election Commissioners had a legal right to incur expenses for clerk hire, and since no appropriation had been made to meet the same, that 75 per cent of the warrants issued by the County Judge for such expenses for the last three month be paid out of moneys not otherwise used. The order was concurred in unanimously.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the resolution introduced at the meeting held two weeks ago in relation to the employment of persons to work up evidence for the grand jury against law breakers. The report was adopted. The Committee on Court-House and Records recommended that John Southworth be appointed engineer of the electric light plant in the County Building, and that Frederick Faber, an architect, be employed to draw plans for the removal of the stairs from the Washington and Randolph street sides of the County Building. Adopted. Wren introduced a resolution providing that all railroad companies proposing to construct their roads along or across any public highway of Cook County shall only do so with the sanction of the board and after the plans and specifications have been approved by the board, and that before constructing the same the company shall make application for permission to do so. The resolution also provided that the Committee on Roads and Bridges be instructed to inquire into and report to the board whether any railroad or corporation has interfered with or constructed its lines along or over any of the public highways or bridges without the license or permission of the board, and, if so, that the committee report what legal steps are necessary to be taken to compel a compliance with the statute. The resolution was passed. Van Pelt introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Charities to increase the water supply at the poor-farm, as recommended by the January grand jury. Lynn introduced a resolution setting forth that as certain parties, without any authority of law and contrary to the public interest, did surreptitiously copy the tract indices of the Recorder's office and are now engaged in an active crusade against the county abstract business under the name of the Cook County Abstract Company, therefore, that the Recorder of Deeds be directed to deny the said company the privileges of the Recorder's office. Referred. The following list of grand jurors was drawn for the March term:

Adam Ochs, No. 834 Milwaukee avenue; George Hitchcock, No. 1031 Jackson street; James Hogan, No. 2919 Haynes court; A. H. Dalton, Dalton, Thornton; John Harris, No. 94 Wells street; Charles H. Dalton, Dalton, Thornton; Michael Ford, No. 176 North Desplaines street; Porter S. West, No. 217 South Robey street; John Butler, No. 137 Lytle street; Frank J. McComb, No. 126 Sebor street; Anton Schiffender, No. 330 North Market street; C. J. Holling, No. 356 Fulton street; T. L. Stark, No. 304 West Indiana street; Henry Carmody, No. 855 South Halsted street; Thomas Middleton, No. 2825 Wabash avenue; F. S. Hanson, No. 1720 Michigan avenue; Daniel V. Connelly, No. 2536 Wabash avenue; F. Meinshausen, Desplaines; J. G. Schneider, Wheeling; Martin Larkin, Lemont; E. K. Champlin, Fifty-third street and Wentworth avenue; Charles K. Bannister, South Evanston; Charles A. Lark, No. 704 Burling street.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys will recommend the passage of an ordinance for the paving of Schiller street from State to the Lake-Shore drive, and that proceedings be staid for the improvement of Wells from the river to Division street, Wesson from Oak to Division, and Huron from Clark to Franklin.

There were 239 deaths in the city last week, an increase of 34 over the preceding one and of 20 over the corresponding week of last year. Of the decedents 120 were under 5 years of age, 68 of them under 1 year, 7 between 70 and 80, 4 between 80 and 90, and 1 between 90 and 100. Diphtheria carried off 17, scarlet-fever 8, consumption 25, convulsions 16, bronchitis 20, pneumonia 18, old age 7, and accidents 8. There were 28 deaths in the Fifth Ward, 24 in the Sixth, and 41 in the Fourteenth. The annual rate was 19.73.

Two hundred men were set to work yesterday to clean out the gutters and catch-basins in order that the melting snow may reach the sewers.

Six cases of small-pox were discovered at No. 2545 Archer avenue Sunday, the victims being Joseph and Catharine Wetzel and their four children. The rear of the house is opposit No. 2524 Lime street, where there was a case in January, and the people there visited the Wetzels. The latter concealed the presence of the disease a week or ten days, supposing it was chicken-pox. The father and one of the children are almost well and the others not very sick. All were left at home, and the neighbors vaccinated. It is very likely, owing to the keeping of the cases quiet so long, that others will develop in the vicinity. Every positive precaution, however, will be taken to prevent the scourge getting a foothold. These make twenty cases due to the conduct of "Dr." Bartholdi in failing to promptly report the original cases at No. 2513 South Halsted street in December.

Fifty more summonses for brokers who are doing business without a license were given to Constable Scanlan yesterday to serve. They are returnable the 24th. About thirty of the first fifty who were notified took out licenses, and the cases of the others are pending in the Police Court.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds will recommend the leasing of the old armory lot for ninety-nine years to E. S. Dreyer. It has a frontage of 58 feet on Franklin street and 100 on Adams. He agrees to pay $80 a month for the first twenty-five years and 6 per cent on the appraised value thereafter, an appraisement to be made every twenty-five years; also to erect a building to cost at least $50,000, to be commenced within six months and completed within a year. The rent is to begin May 1.

Superintendent Hand is at work on amendments to the ordinance fixing water taxes, his object being to "arrange the rates more justly." There will be a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent in a good many cases, especially where rear buildings have been charged regular frontage rates.

Commissioner McCarthy said yesterday that he considered the strictures on him in THE TRIBUNE editorial of Sunday were unfair. He objected to cutting down the wages of $28 a month employés to $25 while the salaries of high-priced officials remained untouched. He wanted to begin at the top. That was the motive of his motion Monday week. He did not like to see the low-priced employés singled out for reduction. He said that it was all nonsense that the salaries of the officers elected by a ballot of the board could not be cut down. It was held otherwise by the Supreme Court in the case of Daggett vs. Ford County in the 99th Ill. and in other cases. He objected particularly to being called a "spoilsman." He did not take the application in a political sense. Attorney Law held that McCarthy was wrong in his interpretation of the Daggett case. It was one where a Circuit Clerk held on to fees for clerk hire where the board had specified a certain amount for that purpose. The court decreed that the Clerk should content himself with the amount fixed by the County Board. The case of officers elected by a ballot of the board was different. The salaries were fixed before the ballot. The latter was in the nature of a contract, and the Constitution inhibited the changing of salaries either by increase or diminution during the term of office. That was held in the case of Wheelock vs. The People, 84 Ill. The officer in that case was a Sheriff, elected by popular vote, but the same rule, he thought, would apply to officers chosen by ballot by a board elected by the people.

A bill for the board and other expenses of James Dacey, the man who killed Ald. Gaynor, was sent in to the County Commissioners by the authorities of McHenry County, where Dacey was tried. The bill amounts to $1,703, and covers expenses from Sept. 19, 1884, to Dec. 1, 1885. The board-bill alone amounts to $218. Medicine used cost $12, and medical services $50. The rest is put down as jury fees, and board and expense for night watchmen. There are some peculiar features about the Dacey case. The trial was finished and he was sentenced to be hanged. Then the case was carried to the Supreme Court, which granted a supersedeas, and began discussing the points presented by the attorneys. Judge Walker having died in the meantime, when they approached the subject of a decision the court was divided, standing three to three. Then Judge Shope came in as the seventh Judge, but before he could familiarize himself with the case so as to decide intelligently Judge Dickey died, leaving six in the court. They reached no decision presumably, as none has been filed. Now Judge Magruder has just gone in, and it will be some time before he will feel competent to judge the case. If the court goes on dying and receiving additions there is no telling when the matter will be decided. And all this time the county must pay for the board, lodging, and care of the prisoner.

AMONG THE MORMONS.

IMMIGRATION—HUNTING FOR GEORGE Q. CANNON—PROCEEDINGS IN COURT—THE CITY ELECTION AT SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The dispatch sent from New York saying Mormon immigration has ceased is not true. All the Mormon immigration from Europe occurs between April and October. It was lighter the last year than for many years prior.

Sunday Deputy-Marshals arrested ten women as witnesses against George Q. Cannon of the First Presidency Mormon Church. Cannon has been hiding for the last eleven months from the officers. Instead of subpœnaing these witnesses they were arrested on warrants and placed under bonds. Marshal Ireland advertises a reward of $500 for information leading to the arrest of Cannon, against whom indictments are pending in the Third District Court. He promises to hold in confidence names of persons furnishing information. Today fifteen Deputy-Marshals raided the Gardo House, the church offices, the Bee-Hive, and Lion Houses, tithing office, and the Deseret *News* office in search of John Taylor and George Q. Cannon. In the cellar of the Historian's office Apostles Erastus Snow and Wilford Woodruff were found hidden. Both had been hiding for months. Snow, having seven or eight wives, is over 70 years old. When told by the officer that he could go, as they had no warrant for him, he burst into tears of gratitude at being released. Another illustration of "the wicked fleeing when no man pursueth." This raid created intense excitement in the city. Taylor and Cannon could not be found. District Court began on unlawful cohabitation cases today. Much difficulty was experienced in securing petit jurors from the box of 200 names. The court will soon have to resort to an open venire again, which the Legislature is so determined to prevent.

The city election was very tame, not over 20 per cent of the registered list voting. The Mormon ticket, despicable as it is, is elected, there being no organized opposition.

HE WAS A MASON.

HOW A YOUNG MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS DE MOLAY COMMANDERY SUCCEEDED IN CREATING A SENSATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Masons of Louisville are in a great state of excitement over the wide publicity that has been given to the operations of H. Clay Sale, a prominent young Mason of Louisville and one of the best connected men in the State. Several years ago Sale was prominently connected with a well-known Main street house and married a leading belle of Frankfort, Ky. Two years ago suspicion was directed against him. The card table claimed a victim. Afterward he began traveling for his house, and, it is claimed, introduced a wide system of rascality in the way of forging drafts, etc. Arrest followed and he was acquitted upon the plea of insanity. He then went out West. Nothing more was heard of him until eight or ten days ago, when letters began pouring in upon the Masons here describing Sale's operations in the East and West. Sale is a member of the De Molay Commandery of this city, and has been operating upon the strength of his connection with that famous body. At New Haven, Conn., he insinuated himself into the good graces of a Master Mason, and bought upon the strength of this representation a large quantity of chocolate and shipped it to Louisville. At the same time he succeeded in getting a sight draft cashed for $750. From another Mason he bought two fine buggies. He afterwards, it is alleged, swindled prominent Masons in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore out of large sums and then went to San Francisco, where he was successful in borrowing a great deal of money upon the strength of his De Molay connection. Recently he assumed the name of a noted Kentucky Mason and masqueraded all over the State of Indiana.

TRAVELING SALESMAN ARRESTED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—E. D. C. Bush, a traveling salesman for E. W. Gillett, manufacturer and importer of flavoring extracts, etc., No. 38 Michigan avenue, Chicago, was arrested here this afternoon by I. C. McGinnis of Pinkerton's detectives from Chicago. Bush was formerly in the employ of the Thompson-Taylor Spice Company, also of Chicago, and he is charged with retaining receipts for the order of goods sent that firm. The detective took Bush to his room and searched him, securing the receipts, etc., which he had on his person, and then released him.

For all Lung Complaints and Throat Troubles Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative. It is a standard remedy besides for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its merit.

THE NORTHWEST.

Great Revival at Champaign—A Liveryman Fatally Shot by a Drunken Youth.

Swamp Lands in Dispute—Chesley Chambers Taken to the Indiana State Penitentiary.

Output of the Michigan Copper Mines—Putting Whitefish in the Lake at Duluth.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Remarkable results attend the revival meetings opened here Saturday night by W. D. Potter, speaker, and Prof. E. Miller, singer, of Chicago. Great crowds have flocked to the meetings, and in the first twenty-four hours seventy persons appeared at the altar as seekers and fifty professed conversion. It appears probable that all denominations will join in the work.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—Anton Rossack, a young Pole, shot Thomas Cassidy, a liveryman, last night. The ball entered the left nipple and it is feared the wound is fatal. Rossack wanted to hire a horse and cutter, but, being drunk, was refused, hence the shooting. Judge Mason sent the prisoner to the County Jail in default of $5,000 bail.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Police Court today held for trial two of the men arrested on a charge of attempting to waylay James Kennedy.

Martin J. Hawkins, a famous old soldier of the Rebellion, died here last night. He enlisted in Company H, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers, and was one of Mitchell's corps which stole a train and cut off Rebel communication from the South by way of Huntsville. He wore the fourteenth medal of honor voted by Congress to privates for meritorious service, and also the veteran badge of the State of Ohio.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Two new carriers have been added to the Rockford Post-Office force. This makes nine, and the city will be divided into larger districts.

INDIANA—SWAMP LANDS IN DISPUTE, AND SUIT BROUGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Hord has brought suit in the Newton County Court against the Portsmouth Savings Bank for possession of and $3,000 damages for the unlawful retention of certain swamp lands, which formerly constituted a part of the bed of Beaver Lake, but which can now be made valuable by drainage. The State claims this land by an old grant from the General Government, but the decision in the County Court was against it.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 8.—Chesley Chambers, convicted Saturday of assaulting the express messenger on the Louisville & New Albany Railroad, was taken to the penitentiary today to serve his term of two years. There are still two indictments against Chambers—one for assaulting George K. Davis with intent to kill and another for robbing the express company.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 8.—Mrs. John Joy, wife of a laborer living on West Market street, Thursday evening gave birth to a male child weighing but one pound and a quarter. The infant at birth was seemingly lusty. Its head was no larger than a medium-sized orange, and its hands, arms, legs, and feet, though exceedingly small, were perfectly formed. At an early hour this morning it expired.

Mrs. Gwins, whose husband left home early in January and has not been seen since, has now given him up for dead. He came to this city from his farm in the northern part of this township to transact some business at the bank, and that is the last time any one remembers of having seen him.

Mike Savage the peddler who shot and killed Matt Galon in a saloon at Peru Monday night, has been discharged from custody, all the evidence going to prove that the killing was wholly accidental.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Louis Grant Jr., a railroad man, died suddenly this afternoon while engaged at work in the shops. He was known by railroad men all over the country. For a number of years he occupied a seat in the Common Council and represented his ward in that body in an able manner. He leaves an aged wife and six children, besides numerous grandchildren.

MICHIGAN—THE PRODUCTION OF THE COPPER MINES.

HANCOCK, Mich., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The fully completed figures of copper production by the Lake Superior mines for 1885 have just been finished. The total production of smelted copper was 71,150,000 pounds. This is only 1,850,000 pounds more than the product of 1884. The Calumet & Hecla produced 47,100,000 pounds in 1885, against 40,473,585 in 1884 and 33,125,145 in 1883. The Quincy Mine product was 5,839,428, or 160,000 pounds more than in 1884. The Franklin comes third and the Atlantic fourth.

DAVENPORT EXPERIENCING A GREAT AWAKENING.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Protracted religious meetings have resulted in arousing an unusual interest. From twenty-five to fifty persons have nightly risen for prayers at the Baptist Church. Yesterday afternoon an audience of 400 clerks and business-men met for a special service. Today all the pastors of the city have joined in a request for a special observance of the week by concerted prayer and the suspension of social festivities and plans for pleasure.

MINNESOTA—WHITEFISH IN THE LAKE AT DULUTH.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Today S. S. Watkins, Superintendent of the State Fishery Hatcheries at Willow Brook, near St. Paul, placed in the lake at this point 4,000,000 eggs, which, in due course, will develop into whitefish. He will now go to the hatchery near Detroit, Mich., whence he will return with 12,000,000 more eggs to be placed in this lake.

BENEVOLENT LEGACIES.

THE WILL OF HENRY P. KIDDER OF BOSTON ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The will of Henry P. Kidder, offered for probate today, provides for a fund of $100,000, the income of which is to be used for the payment of three annuities to sisters, and on the decease of the survivors the following bequests are to be paid from the principal, a niece and fourth annuitant having died before the testator: Museum of Fine Arts, $10,000; Harvard College, $10,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, $10,000; Young Men's Christian Union, $5,000; Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, $2,000; for "poor's purse," $2,000. The residue of the fund is given to testator's children. In legacies immediately payable, mostly to relations and friends, $22,500 is given, including the following: Edward E. Hale, $5,000; Boston Library Society, $1,500; Provident Association, $500; Sunday-school of South Congregational Society, $500; Unitarian Sunday-School Society, $500.

RAILWAY WRECK.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—There was a damaging wreck on the Wabash at Ivesdale, the engine and three cars of the west-bound fast-mail train being thrown from the track while the train was going at about forty miles an hour. No lives were lost, and only the trainmen were injured slightly. Trains are delayed eight hours. The mail-car caught fire and burned some papers.

CREMATION.

Utica *Herald*: In Paris it costs $3 to cremate a body, and this includes coal and labor with urn thrown in. In Milan the cost is only $1.40, but they give no urn or chromo.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Stirk & Zeno's Australian Co.
JOHN T. KELLY as "Senator McFee."
MATSADA SORAKICHI and EDWIN BIBBY
In Catch-as-catch-can Wrestling.
PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
Kentucky Giant, Fat Boy, Camel-Girl, Yankee Whittlers, Chinese Necromancer, Smallest Horse in the World, etc. Great American Specialty Company will shortly appear. Latest New York Sensation.

STANDARD THEATRE,
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Tonight at 8—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MINNIE MADDERN
IN SPITE OF ALL.
Sunday Feb. 14—Haverly's Home Minstrels.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of....................J. M. HILL
J. S. McCONNELL..........................Acting Manager
Her Majesty's Italian Opera Co.
THIS TUESDAY, FEB. 9, at 8,
Debut of MLLE. ALMA FOHSTROM.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo, Sig. Giannini; Ashton, Sig. De Anna; Raimondo, Sig. Cherubini; Normanno, Sig. De Vaschetti; Alice, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Lucia, Mlle. Alma Fohstrom.
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sig. Arditi.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, for the first time in Chicago,
MANON.
Mme. MINNIE HAUK.
The Chevalier des Grieux, Signor Giannini; Lescaut, Signor Del Puente; the Count Des Grieux, Signor Cherubini; De Bretigny Signor Caracciolo; Pousetta, Mlle. Bauermeister; Javotte, Mme. Lablanche; Rosette, Mlle. De Vigne; and Manon, Mme. Minnie Hauk.
MLLE. ALMA FOHSTROM.
Thursday, Feb. 11, FRA DIAVOLO.
MME. LILIAN NORDICA.
Friday, Feb. 12, LA TRAVIATA.
MME. MINNIE HAUK.
Saturday, Feb. 13, Matinee, CARMEN.
MLLE. ALMA FOHSTROM.
Saturday, Feb. 13, Evening, FAUST.
POPULAR PRICES—50c to $2.50. General admission, $1.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Feb. 8, and all week.
Toro & Co.'s Museum of Old Mexico.
The Aztecs. The Bull Fight. Tauber's Giant Family.
SARSFIELD & ALDEN'S COMEDY CO.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Feb. 8, and all week, the first appearance of
The Bavarian Musicians and Acrobats.
The Michigan Wonders. Giovanni's Bird Drama.
RAYNOR BROS.' BIG BURLESQUE CO.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Third and Last Week of the Comedians,
ROBSON AND CRANE,
Appearing every evening as the
TWO DROMIOS
In their magnificent production of Shakespeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS,
Under the management of Joseph Brooks.
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
Beginning Next Sunday Night—"THE SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Second and last week of the World Famous HANLONS in the Grand Spectacle
FANTASMA!
Last week of KATE DAVIS, ALEX. ZANFRETTA, and LITTLE AIMEE.
Saturday, Feb. 13, SCHOOL PRIZE MATINEE.
Sunday, Feb. 14, Bartley Campbell's Grand Spectacular Production "CLIO," with 150 performers. Two Grand Ballets. Mlle. Cornalba and a powerful dramatic cast.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..............Lessee and Manager.
AN UNQUESTIONABLE HIT!
MR. J. B. POLK
In Dr. Sayre's Satirical Comedy,
MIXED PICKLES!
One of the most delightful successes that the "Grand" has enjoyed this season. MIXED PICKLES all this week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next week—Carleton Opera Company—MIKADO.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
GET YOUR TICKETS FOR
COL. CHARLES CHAILLE LONG'S
Great Illustrated Lecture on
EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.
100 Superb Stereopticon Views of Scenes in Egypt and Central Africa which no other living white man has ever yet looked upon.
Box-Office now open. Tickets, $1, 75c, and 50c.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the greatest dramatic success of America,
HAZEL KIRKE.
With a strong cast and appropriate scenery.
Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next Week—DAN SULLY in "The Corner Grocery."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly—Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 2.
Bartley Campbell's master-work, the Romantic Drama,
PAQUITA,
A story of Sunny Mexico, illustrated by a company of dramatic magnitude.
Feb. 15—Joseph Proctor in "Nick of the Woods."

LE GRAND RINK.
Grand Fancy Dress Carnival.
1,000 Skaters in Costume. Wednesday Evening, Feb. 10. Reserved seats now on sale.

NEW MADISON-ST. THEATRE,
Opposite McVicker's.
MR. SIDNEY WOOLLETT will give the Second Recital of his course this afternoon, at 3 p. m. Tennyson's beautiful Idyl,
ELAINE.
Tickets with reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50c.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8—Tonight at 8.
WM. REDMUND AND MRS. THOS. BARRY IN A
Midnight Marriage
New Scenery. New Costumes.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

PANORAMA OF
SHILOH.
Gen. Grant's greatest battle. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night. Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

CASINO SKATING ACADEMY,
Corner of Twenty-fourth and State-sts.
Will be closed for improvements Feb. 8 and 9, and will REOPEN WEDNESDAY EVE, FEB. 10.
With Exhibitions by Noted Skaters and Unicyclists and the First Regiment Band.
C. B. WHITNEY, Manager.

TO EUROPE IN A TRIFLE OVER SIX DAYS
BY THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE!
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
"Umbria," "Etruria," "Oregon," "Aurania," and "Servia," 8,500 tons and from 10,000 to 14,000 horse-power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, and MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.
This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.
F. G. WHITING,
Manager Western Department.
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Sail from New York Every Saturday for
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Passengers booked through to Liverpool, Dublin, and Belfast.
Cabin passage, $[illegible]. Second Class, $[illegible].
Steerage outward, $[illegible]. Prepaid, $[illegible].
For passage or further information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

Atlantic and West India Line.
New and Charming Winter Tours.
British and French West India Islands, Etc.
SS. BARRACOUTA, sailing Saturday, Feb. 20.
SS. BARRACOUTA, sailing Wednesday, March 31.
Stopping a day or more at St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Grenada, etc.
Superb passenger accomodation, excellent cuisine, smoking-room, bath-rooms, etc. Apply to
LEAYCRAFT & CO., 140 Pearl street,
New York.

WINTER TOURS
IN WEST INDIES.
The Atlas Steamship Co. dispatch their Magnificent Iron Steamers from New York to Jamaica, the Spanish Main and Costa Rica, every alternate Wednesday. To the Haytian Ports returning via Jamaica every alternate Friday. Elegant Saloon and Stateroom accommodations, situated amidships where the motion is least perceptible. Special Tourist tickets at $5 per day, inclusive of all charges. Apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 23 State-st., New York, or 122 Randolph-st., Sherman House Block, Chicago.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
FINANCE, Wednesday, Feb. 17 | At noon from Robert Stores, Brooklyn.
ADVANCE, Wednesday, Mch. 24 |
From Newport News, Va., three days later.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO.,
General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York.
R. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $[illegible] and $[illegible], according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, [illegible] Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

DR LUCAS
PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 132 CLARK-ST.
A graduate of two colleges. Holds certificate from our State Board of Health. We are still curing Special Nervous and Chronic Diseases of young men. Call or address as above.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

George W. Archer, Rochester, and J. E. Hanna, Cleveland, are at the Leland.

Bishop J. L. Spalding, Peoria; Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo; and P. P. Johnson, Lexington, Ky., are at the Grand Pacific.

Chairman Kiehm of the County Board left last night for Jacksonville, Fla., and New Orleans on a five weeks' pleasure trip.

Baroness de Rotchkoff, St. Petersburg; Capt. Fred H. E. Eistein, U. S. A.; and Moses M. Strong, Mineral Point, Wis., are at the Sherman.

Admiral John H. Upshur, U. S. N.; William Shaw Bowen, New York; C. H. Deere, Moline, Ill.; and Paul Salomon, Berlin, Germany, are at the Palmer.

William Forbush, Charles H. Heiss, J. S. Corning, Fred O. Baumann, H. T. Lockwood, M. E. Sanford, and W. B. Towne of Chicago, are guests at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.

IN GENERAL.

A contract was closed yesterday by the committee having in charge the testimonial banquet to Prof. Swing with the Palmer House for 600 plates. The banquet will occur Feb. 22.

The following were elected directors of the Chicago Stock Exchange at the meeting held yesterday: Leonard Swett, the Hon. T. B. Bryan, Arnold Wegener, J. J. Richards, J. W. Richards, John A. Belvin, George D. Richards.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 34° above zero; 9 a. m., 36°; 10 a. m., 38°; 11 a. m., 40°; 12 m., 42°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 43°; 6 p. m., 42°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.34; 6 p. m., 29.23.

Charles Lorenz, alias Lawrence, was charged before Justice Kersten yesterday with keeping an intelligence office on South Water street without a license. He promised to close his shop and go out of the business if the court would let him go, and his Honor dismissed the case.

Herman Zander, who was indicted for committing a criminal assault on Kate Collins, was arrested yesterday at his home in Washington Heights and brought into Judge Collins' court. The court gave him temporary liberty under $2,000 bail, with Hans Kay and Fritz Kruse as bondsmen.

Charles Stone was fined $3 by Justice Kersten yesterday for stealing newspapers from doorsteps on North Clark street. He followed a carrier named J. C. Bloom last Thursday morning and collected the papers he had delivered. James Fulien was fined $5 in the same court last Friday for a similar offense.

State Senator M. B. Hereley will be married at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning to Miss Anna Murphy of No. 202 Oak street. The ceremony is to be performed by the Rev. Father Agnew of the Church of the Holy Name, after which the bride and bridegroom will visit New Orleans, Florida, and other Southern places.

John Rushkin was fined $20 by Justice Meech yesterday for keeping his saloon at No. 206 Washington street open after midnight. Arch Wilson, a saloonkeeper at No. 328 State street, heard there was a warrant out for his arrest for violating the 12 o'clock ordinance, so he gave himself up at the armory station yesterday afternoon and furnished bail.

The annual election of officers of the North Division Railway Company was held yesterday. The following Board of Directors was reëlected: V. C. Turner, Jacob Rehm, Hiram Crawford, W. C. Goudy, and George L. Dunlap. President Turner, Vice-President Rehm, and Secretary-Treasurer Hiram Crawford were reëlected to those offices respectively. Mr. Wright was reëlected engineer.

Conrad Brout of Putnam County, Illinois, came into the city yesterday, and while passing along Monroe street in front of the Palmer House was knocked senseless by an icicle, which fell from the cornice of the hotel. When picked up the blood was spurting from an ugly wound in the head. The hotel people had the injured man taken to a room and properly cared for. Dr. Horsey said the wound was not dangerous.

One hundred and fifty canmakers assembled last evening in the hall at No. 211 West Madison street and organized an assembly of the Knights of Labor. Master Workman Foley presided, and the roster of membership was signed by all present. The meeting was secret and the proceedings were limited to perfecting the organization and completing arrangements for the application for a charter to the Grand Secretary at Philadelphia.

Mr. John M. Smyth was one of those who visited Gov. Oglesby in the interest of the House of the Good Shepherd to procure a charter for the industrial department of that institution under the law. This should have been stated in the article concerning the house yesterday. Gov. Oglesby, it may be added, had no hesitation in giving the necessary assent. He readily recognized the usefulness of the house and its beneficent objects. The deputation who visited the Governor on this occasion speak in most complimentary terms of his gracious and courteous reception of them.

A change has apparently come over the spirit of Justice Meech's treatment of gamblers. When the eight of the fraternity arrested Sunday night at No. 380 Clark street came before him yesterday their attorney made the usual request for a small fine. Justice Meech with some heat declared that in no case would the charge of being an inmate of a gambling-house be changed to that of disorderly conduct unless by consent of the City Attorney. This Mr. Rogers refused to give, whereupon Mr. Thomas demanded a change of venue, and before Justice Prindiville the prisoners were fined $5 each.

John Plangas of No. 321 May street was arrested on complaint of Officer O. E. Little yesterday. He was found in a drunken stupor at the house, where he occupied one miserable little room, and his wife and two children were lying on a mattress on the floor sick and almost dying from hunger and cold. There was not a vestige of food in the place, and for a week past the mother and her children had been kept alive by the neighbors. Plangas is a mechanic and able to earn good wages, but drinks it all up. He was fined $100. It is thought that the wife, who is consumptive, will not survive the hardships she has endured.

"Allow me to explain," whined Anton Woodhouse as he tried to stand erect under the burden of a disorderly charge in the North Side Police Court yesterday morning. "The like might have happened to any of you. Think of it! I was at the wedding of a friend on La Salle avenue. The groom showed no signs of viciousness until after the knot was tied. I simply tried to kiss the bride, and her husband, who up to that time was my fast friend, grabbed me and threw me into the street. That's why I look dilapidated." The court lectured the accused on the impropriety of kissing other men's wives, even though newly married, and discharged him.

Mr. A. Shook of No. 704 California avenue, who has been in the employ of Maxwell Bros. since the commencement of the strike, claims that Anton Rusipal, alias "Rusty," the alleged accomplice of Clahesay in the murder of Jacob Barth, boarded a west-bound train on the Burlington Road within half an hour of the shooting. Shook states that when walking down the Burlington track on his way to work, in company with another employé named Archie Neale, he saw a man, whom from the description he now believes to be Rusipal, turn towards a railroad man and inquire when the next out-bound train would start. Neale corroborates Shook's statement. From telegrams received from various points in Iowa it is thought that Rusipal's whereabouts will soon be discovered.

W. H. Skinner and James Ryan, veteran "con." men, whose whiskers and beards are almost white with age, stood before Justice Kersten yesterday morning in the prisoners' dock. "They are well-known confidence men," said the officer who arrested them. "I have watched them for the last four weeks loafing about in various resorts on the North Side, and they have no visible means of support. I wanted to catch them in one of their go-smooth operations for which they were for years notorious in this and other cities, but I could not drop on them or call the turn. They were the greenhorns' friends in many a case of accommodation, and it's enough, your Honor, that every policeman in the city has them in his criminals' diary. They are dangerous pests to have afloat." The Justice fined the aged prisoners $100 each, and staid execution on condition that the offenders leave the city before the expiration of one week.

The West Park Board met yesterday at its rooms on Washington street. An ordinance was introduced to authorize the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company to construct and maintain a double track not to exceed thirty-three feet in width over the boulevard connecting Garfield and Douglas Parks. Commissioner Kohlsaat and others thought the ordinance faulty in not providing for the construction of a viaduct when one should be needed, and on motion its further consideration was passed to a special meeting to be called by the President during the week. The ordinance provides that the crossing shall be made between Fillmore and Taylor streets. On motion of Commissioner Thompson the engineer was instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a roadway through Union Park, and also to estimate its cost. The receipts for the month were reported to have been $11,767; disbursements, $7,650; balance, $4,116.

The opposition of a majority of the leading Irish people in Chicago will probably prevent the celebration of St. Patrick's-Day this year by the usual parade. Chicago is not alone in her sentiments. Although a few of the Eastern cities may indulge in the customary pageant, it is easy to see that St. Patrick's-Day will be generally observed throughout the country by entertainments of a more sober and practical character than usually mark it. Processions are expensive, seldom costing less than $5 for each participant, not to mention the loss of time. In the present condition of Ireland it is deemed that so heavy an outlay would be little less than treason to the mother country. All the pecuniary resources available may also be demanded in case a new election is called in Great Britain. Furthermore, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, upon which the success of a parade mainly depends, is understood to be torn by dissensions that would seriously interfere with the success of any public display, while the Catholic Foresters, among whom are to be found most of the adherents of the doctrines of total abstinence, would refuse to take any part in the public ceremonies. Many prominent Irishmen wish to see the day celebrated by public meetings of a patriotic character, which in their opinion are less expensive and far more salutary than the open-air processions.

Chief Ebersold has instructed his assistants to make careful investigation of all applications for concert-saloon licenses. His reason for so doing is to put a stop to all such places, in hopes that it will tend to decrease the immorality constantly arising as a result of the increasing patronage of these concert-saloons. Officer Marks was detailed to stop the music in all places not provided with entertainment licenses. A number of such places were found, among them the following: Lon Miller's, No. 443 South Clark street; James Bushe's, No. 563 Clark street; Manghan & Abraham's, No. 463 State street; J. Jameson's, No. 346 State street; Thomas Clemenz's, Fifth avenue and Madison street; Charles Sissman's, No. 347 State street; King & Barnett's, No. 119 Fourth avenue; Thomas Curley's, No. 120; Schaffer & Morgan's, No. 86; Thomas Gaynor's, No. 76; and Ed Havill's, No. 75 Harrison street. The proprietors were all notified that if they continued to violate the ordinance they would be immediately arrested. It is claimed that, should these people apply for a license, the matter when referred back to the police will be reported upon adversely, which will cause a refusal of the desired license and eventually close all the concert saloons in the city.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A face black as the ace of spades bobbed up before Justice White yesterday and a row of glistening teeth was exposed in a broad grin when what appeared to be a colored boy about 16 years old was arraigned for larceny. The kinky head was surmounted by a red woolen cap that was pulled down over the ears and a short pea-jacket was buttoned up across the chest, showing a row of pearl buttons as large as silver dollars.

"Take off your cap," said Justice White, mindful of the respect due his station.

"What for?" asked the prisoner, and, while the question seemed to border on the impertinent, there was a look in the beady eyes that showed honest surprise at the order of the Judge.

"What for? You are in court, and I make all boys remove their hats here. Take it off!"

"I don't hav ter," was the audacious reply.

"What! Don't you? We'll see about that. Here, you (to a man who was apparently interested in the case), is this your son?"

"Naw, I guess she ain't nobody's son," said the man, as he grinned from ear to ear.

"She? What she? Isn't it a boy!" And then Clerk La Buy took compassion on the court and remarked: "Ada Morris, you are charged with stealing a pie from Albert Barton—guilty or not guilty?"

"A pie? Make it disorderly—$3 and costs," said the Judge, as he tried to smile at the reporters, but the laugh was a large and healthy one as it echoed through the room, and the poor little smile was lost in the shuffle.

THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE ASSESSMENT.

A meeting of property-owners who are assessed for the extension of the Lake-Shore drive to Pearson street will be held in lower Turner Hall Wednesday evening. About 150 objectors have so far joined the association, and the canvassers have not half covered the district assessed. There will be no lack of funds to fight the assessment, as the Executive Committee have been advised that they can draw on certain wealthy men who do not wish to be known. The case came up in the County Court yesterday morning, but none of the employed attorneys on either side was present at the time. Judge Prendergast said he would not go on with it until the Park Commissioners were represented, two lawyers for the objectors being there. Mr. Harkness came in subsequently. The court said no snap judgment should be taken; that all the parties should be notified to appear this morning. Application will be made by Mr. Harkness for a rule to file objections by Monday, so the committee has all the week to get the names of objectors. As has before been stated in THE TRIBUNE, only those who file objections will have any standing in court, and, if it is decided that the assessment is unjust as to them, though it may be equally unjust to the others, the latter will have to pay, while the former will not.

THE UNION VETERAN CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Veteran Club was held last night in the Methodist Church Block. Communications were read from Senator S. M. Cullom and Congressmen James H. Ward, George E. Adams, and Frank Lawler, in answer to resolutions passed by the club requesting Senators and members of Congress generally to urge on the Douglas Pension bill, which provides for the equalization of pensions. The gentlemen named promised to give the bill all possible support. The following committees were appointed to serve for the present year: Finance—John L. Taylor, C. C. Merrick, L. J. Jacobs. Lectures—A. F. Walcott, Thomas S. Sexton, Michael Roth, James W. Newburn, G. A. Vinton. Membership—S. P. Pearson, William H. Caulston, E. J. Burkert. Political Action—Wiley S. Scribner, Chairman; John D. Adair, First District; William Ludeming, Second District; N. J. Webber, Third District; Henry R. Sander, at large. Employment—J. M. St. John, J. M. Phillips, A. J. Miksch, J. T. Bairnson, D. Marpole, J. W. Morgan, W. S. A. Wing, T. C. Boyd, M. B. Monroe. The following officers were also appointed for the present year: Judge Advocate, James Leddy; Surgeon, George W. Wolgamott; Assistant-Surgeon, Joseph S. Lane; Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Fallows; Drum-Major, John Catlip; Drum Corps, Charles F. Smale, W. O. Ludlow, D. B. Moore.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF SILK-MERCHANTS.

The silk-men of the West have had several sessions in Chicago during the last week, which have resulted in the formation of an organization to be known as the Western Silk Association, its object being to secure greater coöperation and more harmonious action among those engaged in the business, and to promote and advance all their interests by increased information and interchange of ideas. The by-laws have already been adopted and signed, and so far the association has seventeen members. The officers elected at the first meeting, Feb. 4, were as follows: President, H. H. Belding, Chicago; First Vice-President, C. H. Sampson, St. Louis; Second Vice-President, George B. Foster, Chicago; Third Vice-President, George P. Richardson, Cincinnati; Secretary and Treasurer, R. W. Hare, Chicago. These officers also constitute a Board of Directors, who have power to manage the affairs of the association. It was also voted that an annual meeting be held at each of the three cities, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, in the order named, at which time a banquet will be held to which women will be invited.

THE ARROGANT TEAMSTER.

HE DRIVES ROUGH-SHOD OVER EVERYTHING BUT A POLICE OFFICER, IN WHOM HE FINDS A MASTER.

An exciting scene occurred at the Randolph street bridge at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A heavy coal wagon belonging to the firm of Peabody & Co., No. 107 Dearborn street, came tearing down towards the open draw, while the burly driver, a man named Kamara, stood on his feet lashing his horses and cursing vigorously. A light express wagon was collided with near the corner of Market street and a wheel torn off. A West Chicago avenue car stood at the foot of the street, close to the open draw. The coal wagon was driven recklessly around onto the sidewalk, and then it collided with the front end of the car. Officer Coldman was at the horses' heads by this time and tried to reason with the furious driver, who continued whipping the horses and then turned his lash upon the officer. Coldman climbed into the wagon and grappled with the muscular teamster, receiving several heavy blows upon the head and body. He finally succeeded in pulling Kamara out of his vehicle and sent for the patrol-wagon. Kamara complained that some of his ribs had been broken by the officer. He was taken to the County Hospital, but no injury was discovered and he was sent back to the armory. At the office of Peabody & Co. it was learned that Kamara had come in a few minutes before with a handkerchief tied about his head and asked to be relieved from duty. His request was refused and he drove off swearing. It is supposed the man was drunk.

MINISTERS IN SESSION.

THE BAPTISTS CONCLUDE THAT THE INSURANCE COMPANY ASKS TOO MUCH AND WILL TRY TO FOUND A NEW UNIVERSITY—OTHER MEETINGS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers at the Grand Pacific Hotel the request of the Board of Trustees to consider the advisability of calling a convention of prominent lay and clerical Baptists with a view of doing something definit in the matters involved by the university mortgages was complied with. Dr. Lorimer said that the entire indebtedness was $357,000, and he would not even dare to offer $300,000 for the property, as he would expect to be criticised from the Atlantic to the Pacific and charged with dissipating the people's money. He labored under a rather unpleasant situation of affairs and felt afraid that the people, not only of the denomination but of the country, would think he was in favor of litigation. "Now, I might die tomorrow and one of you preach a funeral sermon over me and say that the only shadow which rested over me was that I was in favor of law and litigation." [Laughter.]

The Rev. Mr. Henson said that the Methodists and Presbyterians advertise their colleges as denominational, and he thought that if this was to be a Baptist university the people ought to know it. Moneyed men would doubtless give more towards the proper aid and endowment if instead of a vague university it was distinctly known as a Baptist institution. There ought to be a "know all men by these presents" feature about the thing. He believed it to be impossible to do anything in the way of redeeming the existing institution from the mortgagee. Said he: "We have been bamboozled (to use a classical phrase) and if we had not been waltzing around Goliath looking for a flaw in his harness through which to strike we might not be placed in the humiliating fix we are. We paid a matter of $25,000 for counsel fees when as a matter of fact we had no case. We might have used our time, energies, and money in building another edifice or in paying off our indebtedness, instead of going into court. We might then be standing on a rock, instead of which we are buried in a bottomless bog. By May 9 we are apt to be evicted and upon the town. [Laughter.] I should be ashamed to live in Chicago if I thought that we could not have an institution, but I don't see how we can have those premises at their price and terms." Some one asked how much the debt was.

"The Lord only knows; the company won't trust us. [Laughter.] There is a colossal edifice built on quicksand and weighed down by a mortgage and sinking out of sight. I am Chairman of a very long-standing committee [laughter] and personally I mean to wash my hands of the whole affair. I cannot stand up under the responsibilities piled up by my predecessors. I would suggest that you first call a convention to ascertain the sentiment of the denomination at large."

Dr. Northrup—There's no sort of sense in a mass-meeting of men brought from all sections of the country without any special knowledge of the questions involved and the requirements of the case; that would only cause confusion. Get the regularly organized committee to hold a series of meetings, adopt a plan, and submit their recommendations. The committee of course, is finite, I know, and the finite mind cannot grasp this whole situation. [Renewed laughter.] I would as soon attempt to write a history of the Civil War as to write a history of this university. It will not pay to go on with that institution under the circumstances. Better get some fresh place—a few rooms, say—retain the same faculty, and get the best man you can for principal. Raise $10,000 a year for three years to run it on this plan by subscription, and in the meantime try to raise an endowment fund of $250,000. The fearful trouble and humiliation we have suffered will tend to give a fresh impetus to moneyed Baptists, who will come to our aid, and in ten years we can have a splendid institution.

The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed said: "Yes, secure a new site somewhere in the suburbs and make a new start, and effect a new organization. The Methodists and Presbyterians always go into the country, and you may rely upon it that the farmers of the Northwest will never send their sons into the City of Chicago to have them educated. Chicago is growing southerly, and if we could secure a site ten miles south of the present limits we should in a few years have a valuable property, for in ten years there will be over a quarter million people south of the present limits. Get a new charter from the State and a new Board of Trustees. The time for us to act is now, and I hope to God we shall not let it slip."

Dr. Kennard—I do not think the committee of fifteen was appointed simply to be——

Dr. Henson—Discharged.

Dr. Kennard—Thank you, discharged (laughter), and I think they ought to be continued, and such new help and suggestions given as are at our command.

The Rev. Dr. Henson of the First Church, who is Chairman of the Standing Committee, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago have requested the advice of this body, therefore,

Resolved, That in our judgment it is impracticable to raise the sum demanded by the Mutual Union Life-Insurance Company for the present university property, and we recommend that the committee of fifteen appointed by the Educational Convention held last year at Farwell Hall should be empowered to take such steps as in their judgment may seem best for the founding of a new university.

THE PRESBYTERY.

An adjourned meeting of the presbytery was held yesterday morning. The Rev. William Smith from the classes of Hudson was received as a member of the presbytery. Mr. Smith received and accepted a call from the church of South Evanston, and the installation was fixed for March 4, on which occasion the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson will preach, the Rev. Dr. Patterson will give the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Noyes will deliver the charge to the people. The pastoral relation between the Rev. A. M. Mann and the church of Homewood was at the request of both parties dissolved. The committee on the Rev. P. A. Seguin reported that no response had been received to a fraternal letter which had been sent him. The charges of immorality against Mr. Seguin were then read and referred for consideration to a judicial committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. Patterson, the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, and Elder Helm. The Rev. W. R. Scott of the Reunion Church asked for the dissolution of the pastoral tie on account of the insuperable difficulties of the field. Mr. Scott drew a melancholy picture of the church's condition. There were a debt of $4,000, an unfurnished basement, a church containing an organ, piano, pulpit, and 323 wooden chairs, and three stoves which could never be gotten to give out heat enough under the most favorable circumstances to create a temperature of over 42° above zero. The trustees threatened that unless the presbytery took more interest in the church's affairs the building would be handed over to some other denomination. The dissolution asked for was granted by the presbytery.

THE METHODISTS.

At the Methodist ministers' meeting Dr. Luke Hitchcock read a paper on "City Missionary work." Reports of successful revival services in several churches were given.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

THE CARELESS CABMAN WHO RAN DOWN AMELIA BENSON FINED $35—OTHER OFFENDERS.

Justice Meech had three cases of fast and reckless drivers before him yesterday. Arthur Cooper was the first prisoner called. Amelia Benson, a pretty Swedish girl 15 years of age, testified that the evening of the 19th of January, while crossing the street at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets in company with her mother, she was knocked down by a cab and rendered insensible. The testimony given by the girl's mother and several other witnesses went to show that Amelia was trampled on by the horse, run over by the cab, and dragged half way across the street. The cab was driven by Cooper and at a very rapid rate of speed. The victim of the driver's carelessness presented a sad sight when the bandage was removed from the left side of her face. There were four ugly wounds extending from the eye to the ear, and down over the cheek towards her mouth. They will disfigure her for life. The prisoner was fined $10, the highest amount prescribed by the ordinance for fast driving, and $25 for assault, at the request of City Prosecuting Attorney Rogers, who wished to make an example of offender. Cooper took an appeal on the latter charge. The girl's father said he intended to commence a suit for damages against the Chicago Hansom Cab Company.

William Atkinson, who was arrested at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets for reckless driving Saturday afternoon, was assessed $10 for his carelessness. William Scott was fined $5 for indulging in fast driving on the boulevard Sunday afternoon.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1892.

WHERE THE PROJECT NOW STANDS—WHAT IS REQUIRED IN THE WAY OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

With reference to the World's Fair project of 1892 Mr. J. P. Reynolds, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Exposition Company, says the matter was referred to the Executive Committee, who in turn addressed a letter to the Commercial Club with a request for an expression of views. On receipt of the club's reply the Executive Committee will discuss the whole subject again, and the Board of Directors will then take whatever action seems best.

As to the question of how much ground would be required for an exposition such as it is contemplated to hold Mr. Reynolds said to a reporter: "That would depend greatly on the nature of the exposition decided on—what it was to embrace, etc. If there was to be a live-stock show attached, and that ought to be an essential feature of such an exposition, and one which is generally connected with world fairs in other countries, a large area would be required for that separate from the other exhibits. If they showed horses in harness they would require a track. A horse show at a world's fair could be made to cut quite a figure, if it was determined to have it. Then there should be an area for agricultural experiments, such as the exhibition of systems of drainage, and many other things of that nature which would require considerable scope and a large area of ground."

Such buildings as would be needed, Mr. Reynolds said, need not in themselves be very expensive. They need not be more than one story high, with such elevations here and there as would give them architectural beauty. Covered areas for a big exhibition for the several nations participating would be required, and each nation should have its different sections compact by itself, so that all the resources, productions, and industries of that nation could be seen conveniently. They should not be scattered as they were at the Centennial, where it was impossible for the visitors to tell whether they had seen all the products of any one nation after making a tour of the ground, the different exhibits being so dismembered. Mr. Reynolds said further that a suitable location ought to be easily found in any of the suburbs. As to the cost of getting the affair property started, he thought that all the States and Governments interested in the project ought to lend a hand primarily. The capital proper to organization would come from the locality where the fair is to be held—from men taking stock in it as a business venture.

TOM KEEFE IS OUT.

HIS RESIGNATION, FORWARDED TO SECRETARY MANNING DEC. 1, HAS BEEN ACCEPTED—THE LAKE-FRONT MATTER.

The Washington dispatches of yesterday announce that the resignation of Tom Keefe, as an Inspector of Customs for the Port of Chicago, had been received. Mr. Keefe said yesterday: "Yes, I have received official notice of the acceptance of my resignation. It is not, perhaps, generally known that I forwarded my resignation to Mr. Manning Dec. 1 last, but I did. I suppose the delay in answering my communication was for the purpose of allowing time to finish up my cases. Well, I'm a Republican, and have been in the employ of the Government for twenty years. The Democrats are in power and some of them want my shoes, and, having finished my work, I am perfectly willing that they should have them. No, my resignation was not asked for, but I have, as you see, anticipated that formality. I do not know who will be appointed to succeed me. I suppose Lawler, Ward, and Springer will have a wrangle over the appointment of my successor." Mr. Keefe leaves his office with the reputation of a conscientious public servant and a genial, whole-souled man generally. The resignation goes into effect March 1. It is said that Senator Tom Cloonan will be appointed to the vacancy, and that one of the inspectors will be transferred to another division.

United States District-Attorney Tuthill said yesterday in regard to the Lake-Front matter: "I see the newspapers say that I have been instructed to draw up a report on this important matter for the Attorney-General. This isn't true—it is a mere rumor. I have received no instructions from Mr. Garland whatever and in consequence have given the matter no consideration, and will not give it any attention until directed to do so by my superiors. I have nothing to say in the matter at present because I haven't looked into it. I used to know something about it when I was City-Attorney, but that has been some years ago. Yes, I think the property will finally go under the protection of the Government."

Collector Seeberger does not seem to apprehend the defeat of the Senate bill for the sale of the bridewell lot in the House. He thinks that, notwithstanding the opposition of Lawler and Ward to the bill, it will be disposed of in the House adversely to their wishes.

SUPERSTITION.

A LECTURE BY DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH ON IT AND ITS THERAPEUTIC VALUE.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith lectured before the Woman's Physiological Institute at Apollo Hall yesterday afternoon on "Superstition and Its Therapeutic Value." The speaker said that although she had sought she did not propose to settle the truth. She took a very sarcastic view of superstition, it being, she said, the result of the imagination. She disclaimed any effort to make any converts, and told of things as she found them. She spoke of the superstitious methods for the attempted cure of disease in vogue among the ancients. In Egypt the first physicians were priests, and they considered disease as a direct manifestation of the displeasure of the gods. The ancients thought that Satan produced inflictions and the church ordered the abandonment of medicine. If demons caused disease the church, by banishing the demon, could prevent sickness. From the time Joseph Smith discovered the Morman books till today Mormonism had grown tremendously. Spiritualism was another superstition. The people believed the dead with them again. All this in the nineteenth century among the most enlightened and Christian people on the earth! The ancients thought disease was a sign of the anger of God. Then as now a great number scorned the slow methods of science and wanted something new and wonderful. Among the Greeks the temples of Esculapius were the first hospitals, and after a certain process of purification all who were sick were admitted and blood-letting, or emetics, or purgation, or sea-baths were prescribed. Beyond and above all this, and exercising a powerful influence on the sick and their friends, was the mental influence of the priests. The learned Bishop Gregory of Tours declared that he who rendered himself worthy of celestial blessings need have no fear of sickness. Louis IX. of France in the year 1244 was in the agony of death. A piece of the true cross was laid on him and he was cured. It used to be supposed that this rhyme was a very good cure for cramps, and should be tried:

The Devil is tying a knot in my leg,
Mark, Luke, and John, unloose it I beg;
Crosses three we make to ease us,
Two for the thieves and one for Christ Jesus.

"When I was in the South," continued Dr. Smith, "my negro nurse was subject to cramps, and every time she was attacked she would spit on her finger and make three crosses on the sole of her foot. In Rome, and for more than 600 years after the founding of the city, the study and practice of medicine was unknown. People had faith in the priests, the oracles, and the mystic responses of the Gumean sibyl. Themison, a physician, was the friend of Cicero, and prepared a cyclopedia of chronic maladies. One of his pet remedies was the liver of a dead athlete as a sovereign talisman against epilepsy, and cases are recorded where this dread disease was thus cured. This man was wise beyond his time, for he made the first direct application of electricity to the cure of bodily infirmities. In the middle ages a tumor was removed by rubbing the hand of a dead man. Then there is the prayer cure. God helps those who help themselves. There is no chapter in the Bible where He promises to cure bodily ills. Many of the instances of wonderful cures in this manner are impossible to be misbelieved. One of these cases I heard from the Rev. Mr. Leavitt and Miss Dryer, reliable witnesses, who vouch for the following instance of the potency of prayer: A mother, Mrs. Jordan, aged 77, and a daughter, Miss Jordan, as well as a widowed daughter named Mrs. Furlong, lived together. One day Mrs. Jordan fractured her hip, and on account of her years anchylosis of the joint took place. Not being content with this she fell down and broke her arm. Her unmarried daughter was a victim to tuberculosis, her physicians being hopeless of doing more than alleviate her suffering. Mrs. Furlong's right side became paralyzed from overwork and left her helpless, no one being left to provide for the family. One night as she sat in the dining-room the thought came to her to pray to the Lord for the removal of her infirmities, and she immediately prayed. After rising the next day she found her heretofore paralyzed arm all right. Then she persuaded her mother and sister to pray and they were both made wholly well. Father Doney tells of how his sister was suffering from a malady which wrecked her life. Her case was hopeless unless an operation was performed. She was taken to Lourdes, dipped in the waters, and was cured. The power of faith cannot be measured by instruments or chemicals. I can understand how it might cure a nervous malady, but how it can replace lost tissue I cannot."

The metaphysician, Mrs. Eddy, claimed to cure people without medicine. She told the story of a very young child suffering from ulceration of the bowels and who was fed on nothing but gruel. She held the child up in her arms and kissed him, and in half an hour he suffered no more and in three days his mother fed him on cabbage, and he was not sick.

The next lecture before this society will take place Feb. 22, when Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf will lecture on: "Mothers, the Health-Officers of Home."

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

SOME FIGURES THAT TAXPAYERS SHOULD READ AND REMEMBER.

An old school-furniture man met a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday and accosted him. "Well," he said, "I see that THE TRIBUNE has 'busted up' the school-furniture ring, or, to speak it more elegantly, the school-furniture combination, in Chicago. The members of the combination have made well out of it, however, but if the school inspectors were not so green they could not have made a penny. Chicago has paid for the last three years at least 30 per cent too much for its furniture. Let me give you some figures which will astonish you. Last November—the 23d of November—the company whose bid was accepted at the last meeting of the board put in a bid to supply desks. The figures were as follows:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Price..............	$3.82	$3.75	$3.68	$3.60	$3.45

"For the very same kind of desks the last bid, the one which was accepted, was:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Price..............	$2.20	$2.10	$2.05	$2.00	$1.85

"This makes a difference on the average of $1.62 per desk. Let me give you another example. A Chicago company sent in bids Nov. 23. The figures were as follows:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Price..............	$3.80	$3.70	$3.60	$3.50	$3.40

"The bid Jan. 27 of this year was:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.
Price..............	$2.25	$2.10	$1.95	$1.80

"Here is an average difference of $1.55 per desk!

"The bids of an Illinois firm manufacturing outside of Chicago were as follows:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
November, 1885, to Chicago—Price....	$3.50	$3.40	$3.30	$3.20	$3.10
October, 1885, to Omaha—Price....	$2.40	$2.30	$2.20	$2.10	$2.00

"The difference in favor of Omaha is $1.10, yet it costs 35 cents per desk to ship the furniture from Chicago and fix it in the Omaha schools. Let me give you another proof of the solicitude of the Chicago school inspectors to economize and serve the taxpayers. The Furniture Committee of the board recommended the acceptance of a desk at the following prices last month:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Price..............	$3.50	$3.40	$3.30	$3.20	$3.10

"The same desks were offered to Omaha at the following figures:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Price..............	$2.40	$2.30	$2.20	$2.10	$2.00

"A double desk on the same plan has been set up in the schools of a Missouri city at the following prices:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Price..............	$3.10	$3.00	$2.95	$2.90	$2.80

"It costs on an average 75 cents per desk to ship and set these desks up in the schools of the city referred to. An applewoman sells three apples for five cents, while she charges one cent for one apple. She knows her business. If the Chicago school inspectors were careful men the school-furniture men would offer them desks at prices lower than they offer them to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, or any other city in America, because Chicago buys more desks than any other. Let me give you one other instance. A No. 1 desk was offered in November at figures slightly above the combination price. It was a fancy article. The agent for this came here after the combination was broken and put in a bid as follows:

Size—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Price..............	$2.50	$2.50	$2.25	$2.25	$2.00

"An agent for an Indiana firm came here in November. He boasted that he was going to cut prices. He was seen at one of the hotels. He was sent back well heeled, as he thought. His firm was not satisfied at the $600 paid. He was sent back. He was carefully watched, too, hospitably treated, and taken out of town. The leading members of the combination did not put in bids at the last meeting of the board.

"I have told you a full story. There are other matters that I could mention, but as they might reflect on the honor of certain members of the board I will not say anything just now. Watch the contracts, though, and look out for the professional reformers of the board."

CAPT. HALLIDAY'S MONEY.

WHAT DID THE MASTER OF THE LOST ORPHAN BOY DO WITH HIS LITTLE STORE OF WEALTH?

Mr. Hudson Halliday of Oswego, N. Y., is at present in the city in search of information which will enable him to recover the property or money that may have been left by his brother, Capt. Aaron Halliday, who is supposed to have gone down with his vessel, the schooner Orphan Boy, which was lost in December last off the coast of Michigan near Point au Sable. None of her crew, so far as is known, remained to tell the story of the disaster. Capt. Halliday was an unmarried man, and while in port at this point divided his time between his vessel and the clothing store owned by the Hudson Brothers on North Clark street, they being cousins of the Captain. Upon his last visit to the store, just previous to his starting upon the voyage from which he has never returned, Capt. Halliday had upon his person—according to the statement of the Hudson Brothers—a roll of money amounting to between $1,100 and $1,600. Whether the deceased took this money with him upon the fatal trip or deposited it in bank here is not known positively, but that he left it in Chicago seems to be the belief of his relatives. As he had no particular stopping-place aside from his vessel when in Chicago, it has not been known where to search for any effects, papers, or private documents which he may have left, and none have ever been found. The Mackinac Lumber Company owned the lost vessel and employed Capt. Halliday as sailing master. The agent of the company, at No. 244 South Water street, stated yesterday that the Captain had a large trunk in his cabin in which it was generally supposed that he kept his valuables and personal effects. A portion of this trunk was found near the wreck upon the beach, and it is also stated that a Masonic uniform of the Captain was found in the woods near the point of the disaster some days afterwards. The agent of the Mackinac Company says he never knew of Capt. Halliday having had a bank account in Chicago, and that he had never left any money in care of his employers. Still he might have possessed such a sum, for he had an interest in a Kansas cattle ranch which was said to be doing well, and was a man of careful, temperate, and saving habits. Mr. Hudson Halliday has placed the matter in the hands of Attorney B. F. Chase, at No. 97 Washington street, by whom any information upon the subject will be received.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK AND CALUMET.

A petition is to be presented to the Town Trustees of Calumet and Hyde Park at their meeting in April next, praying that high-schools be established in Township 37, Range 14, the one in the western part of the town to take in the section in the vicinity of Washington Heights, and the eastern portion to include Pullman or Kensington.

The Hyde Park Board of Trustees met in regular session last evening. A remonstrance against the South Chicago assessment for drainage purposes, largely signed by property-owners in that district, was presented. The question was discussed at length, the opposing owners stating that the ordinance was passed without their knowledge of consent; that they were paying for something which would only benefit their neighbors' property, and that, in case the low lands were drained, sickness would surely result among the people. Mr. Cowles therefore offered a resolution to the effect that the assessment be taken from the courts. The resolution was lost.

F. J. Cross was awarded the contract for building an addition to the village hall at his bid of $1,522.

The question as to whether the Hyde Park Boat Club should be given a lease of a site in the Village Park at the foot of Fifty-first street was discussed, the interested property-owners being allowed to express their views. The subject will be decided next week.

EVANSTON.

The inaugural ceremonies of Evanston Commandery, Knights Templar, occurred last night. The degree of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross was conferred on twelve novitiates. At the close of this work a banquet was served by Werner. Pound's orchestra discoursed the music. Eminent Commander Robert Hill presided. Besides the sixty members present, many accompanied by their wives, members of the order from Chicago, Waukegan, and elsewhere were present. Speeches were made by prominent Chicago and Evanston men.

Frank Johnston, the young tough who went to the bridewell for sixty days a week or so ago, will, say the police, be released today upon the payment of his fine. The money was raised the other night by his friends by means of a raffle. It is a common saying among the keepers of that prison that no Evanston "bird" ever serves full time, their friends always coming to their assistance.

NEW TRIER.

The residents of the town are agitating the subject of establishing a high-school at that point. The first of several proposed meetings will be held at Wilmette tonight for the purpose of considering the project. County Superintendent of Schools Lane will be present, and will advance his views as to the advisability of establishing the school.

Fourteen photographs, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, who live in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frank Beesley, Laura L. Shubert	25—19
Joseph McCann, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary Lotte, Dallas, Tex.	34—23
Peter F. Lucus, Laura G. Watkins	30—20
William Laeng, Emilie Gutjaler	28—18
Albert Sanders, Bertha Harneke	24—18
Lyman D. Warren, Minnie E. Blair	28—25
Fredrich G. H. Roldke, Annie C. Hiarricles	33—30
Louis Harger, Minnie Ephraim	32—30
Millard B. Hereley, Hannah Murphy	29—21
J. H. Lusson, Blue Island, T. Neilson, same	21—18
Eddie Strawder, Nellie Hunter	24—18
Hiram J. Coon, Sarah A. Irwin	46—37
William Stammeyer, Maggie Hess	27—21
Mayer Worms, Bertha Levy	26—23
Michael J. Lee, Mary A. McDonough	24—21
Granger A. Wallace, Lillian W. Buckland	27—27
William E. Burgan, Mary Klein	23—18
T. J. Webster, Minneapolis, Minn., E. Donohue	29—24
Ole P. Johannsen, Mary Russel	48—26
Martin Fitzgerald, Bridget Dooly	28—28
Patrick Crilay, Lake; Ellen McMullen, same	26—23
Ludwick Danajski, Anna Lazarski	32—34
Charles Miller, Emma Nitzell	23—22
William Taylor, Jennie Black	50—45
Frank Smith, Maggie Briggette	21—20
Jan Gorny, Mary Pauliska	22—18
Woich Warczak, Frizzerina Kelewska	24—18
George Ruditzky, Emilie Hahn	35—40
John Joras, Josefa Haning	33—30
John Netterville, Mary McLane	26—18
Michael Coan, Nellie Steele	23—23
Frank Koranda, Mary Vanich	24—19
Henry Paulson, Carolina Ehlberg	26—18
Charles F. Muller, Minna Heide	26—19
Joseph Frank, Henry Arendt	22—19
Franklin D. Cossitt Jr., La Grange; Margaret A. Fox, same	24—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BLAKESLEE—La Grange, Feb. 8, Abbey Jane Blakeslee, wife of Levi Blakeslee, aged 66 years.

CORNWELL—Feb. 7, Jane S. Cornwell, widow of Harvey Cornwell of Dutchess County, New York.

Funeral from 4304 Emerald-av., by carriages to Oakwoods, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

COMSTOCK—At Lake View, Feb. 7, Robert Greenleaf, eldest child of Edward F. and Carrie G. Comstock, aged 12 years.

Funeral from 1821 Barry-av. today at 2 o'clock. Burial private.

CONLEY—Michael Conley, aged 90 years, at 10 o'clock, Feb. 8, at his residence, No. 59 Wade-st.

Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock by carriages to St. Columbkill's Church, where solemn high mass will be served, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

DWYER—The 6th inst., at Thomasville, Ga., of consumption, George F. Dwyer, second son of the late E. P. Dwyer of Chicago, in the 25th year of his age.

☞ Pittsburg (Pa.) papers please copy.

EVANS—Feb. 8, at the residence of J. M. Terwilliger, at Rosehill, Ill., Grace E. Evans, aged 69 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 12:30.

FINNEY—Feb. 8, at his residence, 228 Park-av., Charles G. Finney, aged 59 years, after a protracted illness.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock a. m. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Amboy (Ill.) papers please copy.

GROW—At 6436 Yale-st., Englewood, Sunday, Feb. 7, of paralysis, Ermine, wife of Artemus Grow, aged 67 years.

Funeral from the residence to Oakwoods at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

HAIGHT—At the Briggs House, Chicago, Feb. 8, Andrew Haight, General Agent of the Barnum Shows.

Funeral at the Briggs House at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, Feb. 10, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

HAYES—Feb. 7, at the residence of his parents, 388 West Taylor-st., Thomas, son of Thomas and Sarah Hayes, aged 27 years and 10 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 10 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

May his soul rest in peace.

☞ De Kalb papers please copy.

RIORDAN, Feb. 8, 1886, Mary Ellen, infant daughter of John and Nora Riordan.

Funeral Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. from the residence of her parents, 1034 West Madison-st., by carriages to Calvary.

TALCOTT—Feb. 8, 1886, at his residence, 1235 Wabash-av., Edward B. Talcott, in his 74th year, father of Mrs. W. L. Peck and Mrs. W. R. Page.

Funeral service at Residence, Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m. Cars to Rosehill. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. M. DELIGHT WILL AS USUAL CONDUCT the meeting at the Pacific Garden Mission this evening. These meetings are of especial benefit to the intemperate. Let every mother or wife who is the victim of an intemperate son or husband bring him to this meeting. Mrs. C. D. Carrington will sing her gospel solos.

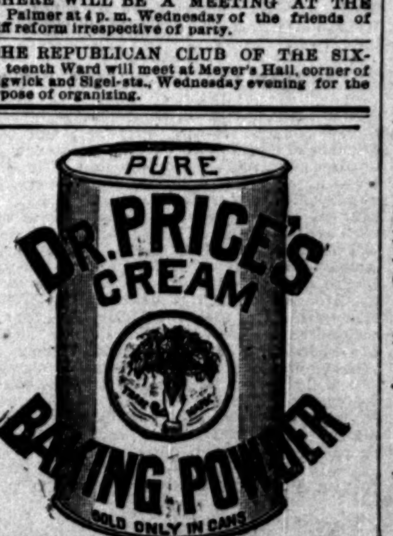
PROF. ROSENBECKER HAS ARRANGED to give a series of Sunday afternoon concerts at Sharpshooters' Park next summer which will be similar to the usual Sunday concert given in the winter at Turner-Hall.

THE YOUNG MEN AND BOYS WHO APPLIED to the Y. M. C. A. employment bureau yesterday for work represented some twenty-five different occupations.

THE LE GRAND RINK HOLD THEIR SECOND annual fancy dress carnival Wednesday evening, Feb. 10. As over 600 skaters have already requested to participate the display will equal if not excel that of last year.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT THE Palmer at 4 p. m. Wednesday of the friends of tariff reform irrespective of party.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE SIXTEENTH Ward will meet at Meyer's Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-sts., Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CALIFORNIA.

Next Pullman Excursion, via Southern Route, will leave Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, and all interior cities, February 16th. No snow, no high altitudes. The route for invalids and pleasure seekers. Tickets good to return within six months. Greatly reduced rates for one-way tickets. Send for circular. JOHN E. ENNIS, Passenger Agent Mo. Pacific Ry., 86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRELEAVEN AND COE

SCIENTIFIC
OPTICIANS

65 STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.

DRESS GOODS
DEPARTMENT.

Lupin's Dress Goods
AT
$1.00.

We open Today another lot of 100 Pieces Marie Galante, enabling us to announce a continuance of our

BARGAIN SALE

Of these goods, which are 48 inches wide, superb finish, exclusive colors, and altogether the

Most Reliable Fabrics Manufactured.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION.

Tuesday, Feb. 9th, 10 a. m.

SPECIAL OFFERING
OF
Embroideries, Insertions and Laces.

A Large and Well-Assorted line, fresh importation, consisting of Hamburgs, Swiss, Nainsooks, &c.

Bankrupt Stock Clothing and Cloaks.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1886,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell at Auction

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Fine desirable goods; several well known brands. Goods are now ready for inspection. Call and look them over if you are in need of such goods. It will well pay dealers to attend this sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware.

Thursday, Feb. 11, 9:30 a. m.

New Styles and Patterns of

GLASSWARE

One Car of W. G., C. C. and Rockingham Ware.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

This Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock,
AT OUR STORES,
80 & 82 Randolph-st.
THE ENTIRE

FURNITURE
Of a 16-Room House,

Consisting of M. T. Cham. Sets, Plush and R. S. Par. Sets, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Table Linen, Crockery, Pillows, Stoves, Brussels and Ing. Carpets, in connection with our Regular Furniture Sale.
Our stores are full of goods and must be cleared.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

At 275A Wabash-av. (Flat 5),

We sell This Tuesday Morning,
10 O'CLOCK,

Fine Folding Beds, Chamber Sets, Hair Mattresses, Moquet Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Gas Fixtures, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By SAMPSON & SMITH.
J. SAMPSON. J. W. SMITH.
Formerly of Gilbert & Sampson.

PEREMPTORY SALE
Of the Entire Stock of a

Wholesale Furniture Dealer,

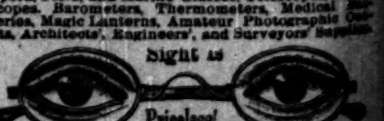
AT AUCTION, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,

Consisting of Chamber Sets, Dining-Room and Library Furniture, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Easels, Chairs, &c., &c. Upholstered Goods—Parlor Suits, Lounges, Easy and Parlor Chairs, [illegible] Rockers, Foot-Rests, &c., &c. Also full line of Carpets.
SAMPSON & SMITH, Auctioneers,
221 Wabash-av.

☞ Special attention paid to sales at private residences.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. [illegible] vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities [illegible] and Eye-Glasses a National reputation. ☞ Artificial Human Eyes [illegible] Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

$1 For 1,000 Business Cards.
ALL PRINTING CHEAP.
A. L. CAMPFIELD,
76 South Clark-st., Room 3.

Gossage
Co.
shington-sts.

GOODS
RTMENT.

ress Goods
AT
OO.

Today another
Pieces Marie Ga-
ling us to an-
continuance of

IN SALE

oods, which are
vide, superb fin-
sive colors, and
the

iable Fabrics
facturod.

P. GORE & CO.
CTION.
eb. 9th, 10 a. m.
L OFFERING
OF
eries, Insertions
d Laces.
Vell-Assorted line, fresh im-
ting of Hamburgs, Swiss,
k Clothing and Cloaks.
P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

ay, Feb. 10, 1886,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
AUCTION.
will sell at Auction
hoes & Rubbers
goods; several well known brands.
eady for inspection. Call and look
are in need of such goods. It will
o attend this sale.
O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

y & Glassware.
lay, Feb. 11, 9:30 a. m.
Styles and Patterns of
SSWARE
e Car of W. G.,
Rockhingham Ware.
O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

MEROY, SON & CO.,
eers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
Mortgage Sale.
sday Morning at 10 o'clock,
AT OUR STORES,
82 Randolph-st.
THE ENTIRE
RNITURE
a 16-Room House,
T. Cham. Sets, Plush and R. S. Par.
Wool Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding,
rockery, Pillows, Stoves, Brussels and
connection with our Regular Furni-
e full of goods and must be cleared.
OMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Wabash-av. (Flat 5),
ll This Tuesday Morning,
10 O'CLOCK,
ing Beds, Chamber Sets,
resses, Moquet Carpets,
Cook Stoves,
res, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

SAMPSON & SMITH.
J. W. SMITH.
merly of Gilbert & Sampson.
REMPTORY SALE
Of the Entire Stock of a
ale Furniture Dealer,
TION, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at
9:30 o'clock a. m.,
Chamber Sets, Dining-Room and Libra-
Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Marble and Wood
asels, Chairs, &c., &c. Also a splendid
stered Goods—Parlor Suits, Lounges,
or Chairs, Patent Rockers, Foot-Rests,
full line of Carpets.
SAMPSON & SMITH, Auctioneers,
251 Wabash-av.
attention paid to outside sales at pri-

NASSE, Optician,
SON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
nd Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-
Thermometers, Medical Bat-
anterns, Amateur Photographic Out-
Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.
Sight is
Priceless!
with your eyes, as lost sight never re-
buy Glasses that are not suited to your
experienced dealers. Superior Lenses
cilities combine to give our Spectacles
a National reputation.
Human Eyes inserted without pain.
ustrated Catalogues on application.

1,000 Business Cards.
ALL PRINTING CHEAP.
A. L. CAMPFIELD,
78 South Clark-st., Room 9.

Bonds for Sale.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Water Company offers for sale its $125,000 First Mortgage Bonds, running twenty-five years, bearing five per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The interest on these bonds is guaranteed by the City of Frankfort, and the bonds have the indorsement and seal of the city to that effect. Sealed proposals for said bonds will be received by the undersigned at the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, Ky., until noon of Wednesday, February 17, 1886. Pamphlets containing full detailed information will be forwarded to bidders on application.

GRANT GREEN, Frankfort, Ky.,
E. L. SAMUEL, Frankfort, Ky.,
SAM'L A. MILLER, Louisville, Ky.,
Committee.

7 per cent Farm Mortgages for sale by
HAMILTON & STANLEY,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

$10,000 00 (ten thousand dollars) of ten per cent paying stock.
Address P. O. Box 1894, Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Chicago Trust & Savings Bank,
120 LA SALLE-ST.,
Will buy the notes of merchants, manufacturers, or business-men of financial responsibility, or loan them money on any good collaterals without obliging them to open an account, or will make special arrangements for their entire banking business.

BONDS FOR SALE.
North Chicago and West Division Railway 6s, by
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
Room 46 Calumet Building,
187 La Salle-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9, 1886.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the Union Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886,
at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1885, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopen on Thursday, March 18, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Member Board of Trade

Wants position with some good house. Is thoroughly posted, has good acquaintance, and can bring business. Address Q 89, Tribune office.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 8.	Feb. 1.
New York	$ 133,575,719	$126,479,920
Boston	14,075,047	14,875,297
Chicago	8,111,000	8,358,000
Philadelphia	7,628,908	9,937,571
St. Louis	2,890,575	2,430,880
Baltimore	2,085,486	2,145,500
New Orleans	1,619,702	1,962,246

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, par@5c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; New Orleans, unchanged.

There was a dearth of business at the banks yesterday, the demand for loans being small and the counter trade very limited. There was perhaps a little larger movement of currency to the country than usual in these days. It was wanted mainly for the purchase of corn and hogs apparently. Sterling bills were stronger in this city than in New York, but there was no material change in the quotations.

The demand for securities was excellent. The supply was small, and the brokers and dealers are at their wits' end to satisfy the requirements of persons who have capital to invest. An illustration of this desire is the demand for the bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Road. The line is not yet constructed, but there are good investors bidding for the bonds above 103. Some quite large purchases have been made in this city. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$ 5000 C B & N 5s	103⅛	$ 1000 Wabash 5s	86
$ 5000 Bd of Trade 5s	104⅜	$ 1000 NY&W S 4s s10	102⅞
$10000 do	105	$ 2000 C P & W 5s	104⅜
$ 1000 Ia Div 4s	100⅜	$ 3000 City Ry 4½s	101⅜
$ 3,0 Den Ex 4s smll.	99	$ 5000 Mut Union 6s	86

Among the sales over the counter were the following:

$15000 U S 4s	124⅜	$ 2000 Cook Co 7s of 1892	117
$12500 U S 4½s reg	111⅝	$ 2000 W DvRR 5-20 6s	109⅛
$15000 City 3-65s	100⅜	$ 5000 City Ry 4½	101⅜
$ 5000 City 4s	104⅛	$ 4000 Dub Div 6s	115
$ 2000 Cook Co 4½s	107⅛	$ 2000 C P & W 5s	104⅜

Stock speculation in this city was quite active. It was found as the market advanced that there was a considerable short interest here, and the scrambling to cover was pretty lively for a time. Aside from this there was a good deal of scalping on the bull side. Buyers in the morning were winners of handsome profits in the afternoon. But those profits went mainly to the larger operators. The small fry had not got ready to take hold very freely. The great strength of the market was a surprise to most of the operators. It was given out early in the day that the scheme for a coal combination with the Pennsylvania at the front would fail on account of legal difficulties, but few persons paid any attention to the statement—there was too much of a craze for buying stocks, at least so far as New York was concerned. Later it was stated that the soft-coal interest—heretofore the most troublesome of all—was to be conciliated. A combination to regulate the output was to be formed, to include the Chesapeake & Ohio. Reports were afloat that the passenger war of the Western roads was in a fair way of settlement. It was stated that Mr. Armour during his recent visit to New York bought St. Paul, and that if it went off a little so as to allow him to increase his holdings it would be made a leader of the market. It was stated that heavy sales of Northwest for the estate of D. P. Morgan prevented a rapid advance of that stock. His holdings were thought to have been 38,000 shares. But there was good buying. There was a decrease of $52,900 in the earnings of the Manitoba Road during January.

Russia has abandoned the standard of 88-96 as the fineness of her gold coins and the standard of about 87-100 for silver, and adopted the standard prevailing in the United States—nine-tenths. A half-imperial will now contain 130.68 dolis of pure gold (there are 9,216 dolis in a Russian pound); in other words, it will contain a little more of pure gold than that contained in a 20-franc gold piece. On that account the Russian Government believes that henceforth Russian half-imperials may circulate abroad at par with a 20-franc gold coin, and thus the recoining of the half-imperials shall be prevented. The mint at St. Petersburg issues annually about 25,000,000 rubles in half-imperial coins, and about 500,000 rubles in silver rubles, and about 1,500,000 rubles in silver change. Gold mines in Russia yield annually about 100,000 pounds. The annual yield of silver is but a quarter of that of gold. From 1858 to 1883 the total yield of gold in Russia was 1,138,487 American pounds. Of that amount 1,038,183 pounds has been coined into money, and the rest was used for medals and decorations (about 3,420 pounds) and bullion for the Treasury and the owners of gold mines. All of the latter are bound to furnish their gold to the Treasury, for which they receive in return gold coins and standard bullions, minus the expenses.

New York *Financial Chronicle:* We hear of a loan of funds to the city on revenue bonds for the remainder of the year at 1½ per cent; also by a leading bank to a prominent transcontinental company at 3½ per cent for six months; also of the discount of single-name Western paper at 5½ per cent. The best indorsed bills receivable continue at 3½@4 per cent, with the demand active and the supply light. Under such circumstances as these and with Government bonds so high as they are, it is not surprising that the National banks should be found reducing their circulation as their bonds are called in, instead of buying new bonds to replace the old. We notice according to the Treasury statement issued this week that during January over two and one-half millions of money was deposited in the Treasury for that purpose.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 487 for 60 days and 489 for demand. Government bonds were very quiet but strong. State bonds were active and strong. Railway bonds were active, with sales of $3,350,000, which was widely distributed, the only notable activity being in the East Tennessee issues, of which the sales were $984,000. Prices are generally higher. Stocks were active and strong all day. The proposed reorganization of Reading, and with it the settlement of the trunk-line troubles, furnished the chief element of strength in the general market. At the opening prices were generally ⅛@¼ lower, except the coal stocks, which were fractionally higher. The only dull period during the day was between 11 and 12 o'clock, and a lull for a short period at two or three other times during the day, but the market closed active and strong at or near the highest figures of the day, and with gains of fractions to 5 per cent, the latter Delaware & Hudson, which sold as high as 100⅛ and closed at 100⅛. Lackawanna, whose final figures was the best of the day, is up 4½. Jersey Central developed very decided strength in the last hour, and closed with a gain of 2⅞. Nearly everything on the list is higher, but the advances for the other active stocks are for fractions to 1⅝, Lake Shore showing a gain of the latter amount, while New York Central is up ¾. Among the Grangers Northwestern gained 1⅛, St. Paul 1⅝, Omaha 1¼ and the preferred ⅞. Lackawanna contributed 120,300 shares, the next most active stocks being Lake Shore, St. Paul, Northwestern, and Erie, in the order named.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Feb. 8.	Last Feb. 6.
Canadian Pac.	500	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	64
Canada Southern	10,860	45½	44⅜	45½	44
Central Pacific	510	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	42¼
Chi. & Alton	100	142	142	142	....
C., B. & Q.	500	138	138	138	138¾
C., C., C. & I.	1,000	57¼	56	57¼	56⅝
Del. & Hud.	24,630	100⅛	95⅜	100⅛	95⅜
D., L. & W.	107,505	132⅞	128⅜	132⅞	128⅜
Erie	24,530	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	25¼
Do pref.	2,200	55	53⅝	55	54¼
Erie seconds	....	94¼	93⅞	94¼	93⅞
E. Tenn. & Ga.	2,185	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
Do pref.	1,585	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7⅜
L. B. & W.	900	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	26¼
Illinois Central	218	142	142	142	142
Jersey Central	16,065	48	45	48	45⅛
Kansas & Texas	4,270	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	30⅛
L. E. & Western	750	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅛
Lake Shore	45,340	89⅝	87⅞	89⅝	87⅞
Louis. & Nash.	8,775	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝
Manhattan Con.	6,712	126⅝	126	126⅝	125¼
Mich. Central	1,900	76	75	76	75¼
M. & St. L. pref.	100	48	48	48	48¼
Mo. Pacific	700	112¼	111¼	112¼	112
N. Y. & N. E.	650	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	36¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	920	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
Do pref	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
N. Y. Central	4,679	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛	105⅜
Northern Pacific	921	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛
Do pref.	10,125	60⅜	58⅝	60⅜	59
Northwestern	83,505	109⅝	107⅞	109⅝	108¼
Ohio Central	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Ohio & Miss.	600	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜
O. Ry. & N. Co.	700	104	103⅛	104	103⅞
O. Transcon.	5,918	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	32
Pacific Mail	4,649	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	57⅜
P. P. C. Co	338	133⅛	133	133⅛	133¼
Peoria, D. & E.	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Reading	2,300	20⅞	19⅜	20⅞	19⅞
Rich. & Dan. term.	120	35⅞	35	35⅞	....
Rock Island	200	127½	127⅛	127½	128⅛
St. L. & San F.	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22⅜
Do pref.	1,200	46	45⅜	46	....
Do 1st pref.	400	104	103⅜	104	....
St. Paul	39,775	93⅞	91⅞	93⅞	92⅛
Do pref.	975	123⅞	123⅜	123⅞	124
St. Paul & O.	4,800	41½	40	41½	40
Do pref.	1,900	103⅞	102⅝	103⅞	103
St. P., M. & M.	100	115½	115	115½	115¼
Texas Pacific	900	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼
Union Pacific	12,245	53	51⅞	53	52⅛
Western Union	14,675	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝	72⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	122
American	102½	United States	63

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¼	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	127¼
United States 4½s	112⅝	Texas Pacific l gs	41
United States new 4s	124⅛	Tex Pac Rio Grande	53
Pacific 6s of '95	126	Union Pac 1sts	115⅝
Central Pacific 1sts	114	Union Pac land grant	106
Erie seconds	94¼	Union Pac skg fund	121¾
Lehigh & W. (cfd)	108		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

12500 U S 4s reg	124¼	14000 M K & T g 5s	78⅛@78⅜
5000 A & P—W D 1st	87½	10000 M K & T gen 6s	92½
6000 Atch Col & P 1st	103	7000 MLS&W 1st	116
5000 B N Y & P 1st	47½	12000 M & St Equpmts	99¼@99⅜
1000 C So 1st gtd	107	25000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	99⅝
77000 Can So 2d	89@89⅜	10000 do ex June cp	99⅝
29000 Col H & T 1st	87½	22000 NYS&W 1st ex cp	79@79⅜
24000 C P ld gt	106	10000 N Y C deb 5s	110
1000 C Pac g bd	114	5000 N Y C 1st cop	136⅛
1000 C O & S W mtg	92	5000 N Y N H & H 4s	112
20000 CB&Q db 5s	107⅛@107¼	8000 N P 1st cp	114⅛
1000 D&H cp '94	120	25000 do (s 30)	114⅜
11000 D & H rg '94	119	127000 N Pac 2d cp	95⅛@95⅝
84000 E T 5s	79⅜@80	24000 NOP 1s cp off	83⅞@84
10000 do (b 60)	79⅞	32000 Ogn S L 6s	101
20000 do (s 20)	79⅝	5000 ORy&N 1st cn 5s	105¾
525000 E T inc	21⅛@22⅛	1000 N&W-N R D5s	107
4000 Ft W & Dist	87½@88⅛	1000 O So 1st	100
5000 G C & S F gld 6s	92⅝	1000 Peo & P 1st	106
15000 G C & S F 1s	119⅝@120	2000 St L & I Ms	95
1000 L&N—NO&M	103¼	8000 StL&I M gm	85⅞
2000 H&TC 1st M L e c	105⅛	5000 S B & N Y 1st	135
2000 KP 1 con	102⅝	1000 So P of Mo 1st	104⅛
24000 L&WB cn as	107@108	1000 Tol & O C 1st	95⅝
5000 L S 1st rg	129⅛	10000 Tx Pa inc l g	40⅛
1000 L B & M 1st	99⅛	80000 TP-RG cp off	54⅜@55⅛
9000 M&SP 1st—C&PW	104@104⅛	5000 W & St P 2d	130
9000 M&S P 1st—M P D	104	50000 WS gtd 4s	102⅛@103
1000 M&St P 1st—I&D	120⅝	10 Amn Exp	103⅝
3000 Met El 1st (csh)	116⅛		
3000 M U 6s	86¼		

12 M. TO 1 P. M.

10000 U S 4s rg 1907	124½	35000 NYLE&W n2d cn	93⅞@94
20000 U S 4½s reg '91 b	113⅛	38000 NYS&W 1st ex cp	79⅛@79⅜
5000 Ga 7s gld b	114	6000 N Y C 1st cp	136⅛
2000 La cns 7s stp 4s	73¼	30000 NYC&N g m tr rc	57⅛
5000 N Car 6s spl tax	8¾	5000 N&W—NewR 1st	107
10000 N Car 6s 1919	118	10000 N P 1st cp s 20	114⅛
5000 A & S con 6s	120	5000 do	114⅛
10000 A&P—W 1st	87⅛	5000 N P 1st reg	114⅛
1000 C C & I 1st 6s	91½	62000 N Pac 2d cp	95⅛@95⅝
70000 Can So 2d	89⅜@89⅝	5000 Or & RN cn 5s	106⅛
2000 C & O cur	38	10000 Or Imp Co 1st	95
5000 C H & V T 1st	88¼	5000 O & T 1st	96⅛
5000 D&RGW 1st	74½	12000 RW&O Exts	90@90⅛
1000 D & H 1s Ext	114	1000 So Car 1st	110
15000 E Tenn 5s	80@80⅛	6000 S P & S C 1st	127⅛
5000 E T 5s ex cp	72⅝@73	1000 S L&SFgm	103⅛
20000 E Tenn inc	22⅛@22⅜	4000 Shendo'h Val 1st	72
4000 Ft W & D 1st	88	5000 T Cen 1st s f 7s	71
1000 I D & S 1st	100	5000 T&NO 1st-Sab D	102¼
1000 I B & W 1st	90	5000 T & O C 1st	96
1000 L & W B cn astd	108	20000 Tx P inc l g	41
1000 M&SP1st-C&PW	104⅜	6000 TP-RGe cp	55⅛
15000 M&SP 1st—LaCD	123⅛	5000 WSL&P1s—D D	79⅛
8000 Mo P 1st cn	110⅛@110⅜	15000 WS gtd 4s	103
1000 Met El 2d	110⅛		
5000 M Un 6s	87⅛		
5000 M K&T g 6s	92⅜		

1 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg	111⅝	15000 M&SP1st—CP&W	104⅜
6000 Ga 7s gold	114	30000 NYLE&Wn2dcon	94@94⅛
1000 Va 6s defd	12	5000 NYC&St L1st	96⅛
1000 Am D & I 5s	93	2000 NYC&StL 1st Tr C ctfs	96⅛
5000 A&P—W D 1s	87	26000 NYS&W 1st ex cp	81⅛@83
1000 Atch C&P 1s	103	31000 N P 1st cp	114⅛@114⅜
4000 B&O 5s	109¼	10000 N P 2d cp	95⅜
1000 B N Y & P 1st	47⅛	10000 N & W—NewR1st	107
32000 C H V & T 1st	88⅛	5000 N W cons	142
7000 C So 1st gtd	106⅜@106⅝	52000 N J C deb 6s	70⅛@72
30000 Can So 2d	89⅜	15000 do (s 20)	72
10000 C C C & I g m	104⅜	10000 N J C cn astd	110⅛
15000 C St P M & O con	120	3000 O & T 1st	96⅛
5000 C&S 1st gtd CCC&I	116¼	11000 O S Line 6s	100⅛@100⅜
80000 D&RGW 1st	74⅛@74⅜	17000 Ohio So 1st	100⅛@101⅛
22000 E T 5s	80@80⅜	2000 Pa Co 4½ cp	104⅛
53000 E T 5s e cp	72@72⅝	3000 Quincy & T 1st	95
60000 E Tenn inc	22@22⅜	10000 R W & O inc	46
28000 FtW & D 1st	88@89	6000 RW O & Ex 5s	91
5000 GC&SF gd 6s	92⅛	10000 R & A V 1st tr rct	72⅛
2000 H & T C g m	56	10000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s	118⅛
1000 I B & W cn inc	39⅛	5000 SJ&G I 1st	108⅛
1000 I B & W 2d	85	5000 St J & G I 2d inc	68
10000 I D & S 1st	100	1000 S L&IM—CA&T 1s	112¼
4000 K Pac 1 con	102⅝	1000 S B & N Y 1st	135
18000 L B & M 1st	99⅝@100	35000 SL&SFg m	102⅜@102⅜
1000 L&N 10-40 6s	89	2000 St L&SF 2d-Clas B	110@110⅛
5000 L S 2d cp	123	2000 T&NO 1st-Sab D	102⅜
2000 L E & W 1st	95	2000 T Cent 1st 1909	71
2000 Mid of N J 1st	105	12000 T&O Cen 1st	96@96⅛
10000 Mich C 5s 1931 reg	109	10000 TPac in l g	41@41⅛
13000 Mo P 1st cn	111⅜@112	10000 TP-RG cp off	55⅛
3000 M&SL Equpmt 6s	99⅛	2000 WSL&P—Chi Div	86⅛
10000 Mil & No 1st 1910	102⅜	305000 W S gtd 4s	102⅛@103⅜
5000 do 1913	101⅛	25 Wells F Ex	128@134
3000 Met El 2d	110		
21000 M U Tel 6s	87⅛		
10000 Mex C 1st ex cp	46		
7000 MK&T gn 6s	92⅜		
4000 M&SP1st-C&PD	124		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Stock transactions today:

	Sales	First	High	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,000	91¼	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
Mexican Central	1,000	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛
Bell Telephone	100	163	164	163	164
Wisconsin Central	300	20	20	20	20
M., H. & O.	300	29	29	29	29
Calumet	20	217	217	217	217

Bond sales today:

10000 Mexican 7s	47¼	15000 Mexican 7s	46⅛
15000 do	47	5000 do	46⅜
25000 do	46⅜	5000 do	46

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The market closed strong. Pennsylvania, 55⅝-bid, 55¾ asked; Lehigh Valley, 58 bid; Lehigh Navigation, 49¼ bid, 49¾ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—United States bonds, 4½s, 114⅜; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 36⅜; do seconds, 11½; Canadian Pacific, 65⅝; Erie, 26⅜; do seconds, 82⅜; Illinois Central, 145½; Mexican ordinary, 26; St. Paul common, 94⅜; New York Central, 108; Pennsylvania, 56⅜; Reading, 10¼. Bar silver, 46⅜d per ounce.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 55c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Mining shares were extremely dull. Sales: Sutro, 18c; Homestake, 21c; Dunkin, 29c; Iron Silver, $2.50; Caledonia B H, $2.10.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $1.62½; Chollar, 90c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.50; Consolidated Pacific, 25c; Crown Point, $1.25; Eureka Consolidated, $2.25; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, $2.25; Mexican, 35c; Mono, $3.87½; Navajo, 5c; Ophir, 50c; Potosi, 25c; Savage, $1.12½; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Union Consolidated, 30c; Yellow Jackett $1.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally flat yesterday, and tended to a lower range of prices. The thaw in progress outside seemed to have extended to estimates of value. About the only real animation observable was in the shipping demand for No. 3 corn, which was wanted to go to the seaboard, and understood to be for export by Eastern parties. Bensley bought about 100 car-loads. There was a little flurry in the afternoon, caused by the news of the trouble between Greece and Turkey, but it scarcely lasted half an hour.

Provisions were dull and easy. Hogs were quoted 5c lower, and product was not much wanted from outside. The chief feature in the market was the presence of several orders to buy [illegible] pork if it could be done at $11.20, and plenty for sale at anything above that figure. The Allerton Company was a free seller of pork all day, with Orr-Crittenden following, and Armour was buying both ribs and pork. Lard was very quiet, but steadied by the report that nearly 20,000 tcs had left the Atlantic seaboard during last week. Pork sold 2½c higher, at $11.27½c for May, fell off to $11.15, reacted to $11.25, and closed at $11.20 asked. Lard closed a shade higher, at $6.22½, and ribs 10c lower, at $5.60 asked for May. Cash sales were reported of 750 tcs lard at $6.10; 100,000 lbs short ribs on private terms; and 90,000 lbs green hams at 7½@7⅝c for 16-lb averages, and 7c for 22-lb do.

Flour was in moderate request, but mostly on local account, and the feeling was tame. Sales were reported of 936 brls and 1,000 sacks, equal to a total of 1,636 brls, at $4.25 for a small lot of buckwheat, and the rest on private terms.

In red winter wheat 7 cars sold free on board at 90c for No. 2 and 85@89c for No. 3.

Wheat averaged weak with not much doing. There was very little in the market besides a hanging by the gills on estimates of the visible supply. It opened ⅛c lower, at 85c for May, on the idea that the decrease will prove to be smaller than was expected, and stiffened to 85⅜c when the figures from Minneapolis showed a small decrease there instead of the slight augment that had been counted on. The report that the snow is rapidly disappearing from the wheat fields in Kansas helped to strengthen for awhile, but it soon gave way to weakness on news that the deliveries by farmers in the Northwest are increasing and that some mills in Minneapolis are about to close for lack of paying business. There were some resting orders here to buy at about 85c for May, but they did not equal the willingness to sell on the phase last noted, and the market declined to 84⅛c bid, with Ream buying in some he had sold earlier. Just before 1 o'clock Dwight-Gillette bought about 500,000 bu, and then the "war news" came, sending it up to 85⅛c on the curb, at which point Hutchinson sold all that was wanted, and it fell back to 84⅜c up-stairs, closing a shade above that, with this month about 5⅛c discount. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 79⅜c for No. 2 regular, with 5⅛c paid to exchange 8,000 bu into May, also at 71⅛c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 84c for No. 2 Northern, 72@82c for No. 3, and 55@61c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 25,000 bu.

Corn was very dull on futures, and easy, May closing ⅛c lower, at 40c bid. Liverpool was called quiet and steady, while our receipts were only fair in volume, and there was little pressure to sell on country account, N. H. Warren and Wanzer selling some 250,000 bu between them, of which Hutchinson took about half. Apparently there were a good many stop orders to buy at 40c, which steadied the market. The nearer futures were almost lifeless, and the wants of shippers are now satisfied altogether from the lower grades, which leaves No. 2 neglected, unless as it is being carried into the summer months. Cash lots in store sold at 36⅛c for No. 2 and 36⅝c for No. 2 yellow. Free-on-board lots solt at 37⅜@37⅝c for No. 2 yellow, 37¼@37⅜c for No. 2, with 35@36c for No. 3 yellow, 34@35¼c for No. 3, and 32½@34¼c for No. 4, with 1 car of the latter at 30c. Total sales about 230,000 bu.

Oats were ⅛c higher for February and March and ⅛c lower for May, the last named selling at 31⅛c, and at 31⅜@31¼c on a split, and closing at 31⅜c bid. February was nominally 3c and March 2⅞c discount. Trading was very light. No. 2, fresh receipts, sold sparingly at 29¼c. The sample market was ¼@½c lower in some instances owing mainly to larger offerings, the majority of which were taken for shipment. No. 2 sold to go to store at 30c. Free-on-board lots sold at 28⅜@31c for No. 3, 30⅜@33½c for No. 3 white, 29¾@31c for No. 2, 32@33½c for No. 2 white, and 34c for No. 2 white, barley oats. Total cash sales 177 cars, or about 160,000 bu.

Rye was firm and quiet, with futures inactive at 58c bid for February and 58½c for March and 59c asked. May was offered at 63½c, and 63c bid. No. 2, fresh receipts, in store salable at 58½, and No. 3 nominally 52c. There was a sufficient demand in the sample market to take all the offerings. Sales were: 1 car No. 3 on track at 56c; 1 car No. 2 do at 61c; 3 cars No. 3, free-on-board, at 56@57c, and 1 car No. 2 do at 61½c.

Barley was easy and sales entirely by sample. The offerings were moderately large and the demand slow, although there was some slight improvement. Buyers were intent on getting lots at almost their own price, and those who desired to sell had to make concessions. No. 2 in store was quotably 60c, No. 3 43c, and No. 4 35@36c. Free on board lots sold at 43@45c for No. 4, 44@54c for No. 3, and 61c for not graded to arrive. Total, 32 cars, or about 20,000 bu.

Millstuffs continued firm. The offerings were moderate and about equal to the demand. Quotations were: Winter-wheat bran, $12.50@13.00; choice spring-wheat bran, $12.25@12.50; medium and fine, $11.50@12.00; coarse middlings, $11.00@11.25; and fine, $11.50@13.00. Sales were: 17 cars bran at $12.25@12.75; 10 cars middlings at $11.55@14.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $11.00; 11 cars shorts at $11.62½@11.75.

The seed market was firm and moderately active. Timothy was 3@4c higher, at $1.95@1.96 for prime spot seed. Offerings light and demand good. Sales were 1 car, 213 bags, and 300 bu at $1.95 and 1 car at $1.96. March delivery sold at $1.97, $1.98@2.00, and closed at $1.97. Clover was steady at $5.95 for prime seed and $6.00@6.05 for choice. Inquiry and offerings moderate. Sales were 28 bags at $6.00. March delivery was salable at $6.00. Flax ruled very steady. No. 1 regular was quotably $1.11½ and $1.12 on track. Receipts, 33 cars. Market quiet. Sales were 17 cars No. 1 on track at $1.12; 4 cars rejected do at $1.08½. March delivery sold at $1.12. Changes were made from February to March at ½c premium for the latter.

With bright, springlike weather, as compared with the freezing temperature of last week, the street markets were moderately active on local account and brisk for shipment to outside points, large quantities of products being moved. There was no material change in values. Fresh receipts of poultry and eggs were very light. The butter market was quiet and about 1c lower, but cheese was very firm and quite active, and there were no new developments in groceries. Hay was unchanged for timothy and 25c lower for Iowa upland prairie. The dry-goods houses are on the tip-toe of expectation at the advent of mild weather. It is just what they have been looking for to create a brisk demand for spring goods, but orders yesterday from buyers in person and by mail were not much beyond the average of last week. Still signs of improvement are apparent and preparations have been made to meet a heavy demand. The market for pig-lead is reported firm and scarce for immediate delivery at $4.22½@4.45. The sales last week were 750 tons at $4.40, and principally to the local trade.

The air yesterday was full of rumors about cuts in freight rates on Eastern shipments, and mostly to the disadvantage of Chicago business. It was intimated that flour is now being carried from Minneapolis to Montreal at 15c per brl less than the rate at which the business can be done from Chicago.

France is reported to be at present receiving wheat from India at such cheap rates that the importers are able to pay the duty of about 16c per bu and still sell it in competition with the home product. On the other hand the acreage of Russian wheat threatens to be much less this year than last, because it does not pay to raise it for the German market with the duties levied on imports by the country which has hitherto taken an important part of the Russian surplus.

For once the wise ones were out in their estimates of the visible supply of wheat. The officially declared decrease during last week is only about half of what was generally expected by those who do the unofficial figuring in advance of the regular statement. Perhaps they will not be quite so confident next time.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c for provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
March	$11.07½	$10.97½@11.07½	$11.00
April	11.12½	11.05 @11.10	11.07½
May	11.25	11.15 @11.27½	11.17½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
March	$ 6.15	$ .... @ 6.12½	$ 6.12½
April	6.20	.... @ 6.17½	6.17½
May	6.25	6.22½@ 6.25	6.22½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
March	$ 5.50	$ 5.47½@ 5.50	$ 5.47½
May	5.62½	5.60 @ 5.60	5.57½
June	5.70	5.57½@ 5.62½	5.65
WHEAT.			
March	80	79⅛@ 80⅛	79⅝
May	85½	84⅜@ 85⅝	84⅝
June	86⅜	85⅜@ 87	86⅜
CORN.			
March	36⅛	36⅛@ 36⅜	36⅛
April	37	.... @	36⅞
May	40⅜	40 @ 40⅝	40
OATS.			
February	28⅜	.... @	28⅝
March	28⅝	.... @	28⅝
May	31⅜	31 @ 31⅜	31⅜

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	March.	April.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 77⅞	$ 78⅜	$ 83⅜
No. 2 corn	35	36	39⅝
No. 2 oats	27⅜	27⅝	30⅜
Pork	13.02½	13.10	13.20
Lard	7.05	7.12½	7.20
Short ribs	6.55	6.62½	6.70

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	9,683	19,551	8,384	24,053
Wheat, bu	20,823	52,632	16,506	24,300
Corn, bu	102,898	195,074	39,494	228,084
Oats, bu	145,097	90,052	70,808	91,849
Rye, bu	3,395	4,577	7,311	2,658
Barley, bu	56,342	56,326	33,533	27,091
Grass seed, lbs	56,342	299,610	67,540	192,840
Flaxseed, bu	3,413	2,524	4,717	3,009
Broom-corn, lbs	48,000	13,600	28,410	35,300
Cured meats, lbs	556,380	753,795	2,406,927	1,995,845
Canned meats, cases	....	....	75	3,524
Dressed beef, tcs	3,550	....	1,403,702	714,406
Beef, tcs	....	....	1	1
Beef, brls	....	....	407	241
Pork, brls	188	75	325	1,547
Lard, lbs	476,100	200,350	615,222	719,145
Cheese, lbs	61,180	71,680	22,380	102,610
Butter, lbs	187,710	195,004	223,900	271,822
Dressed hogs, No	108	395	312	287
Live hogs, No	19,093	13,817	9,328	9,301
Cattle, No	895	1,206	733	715
Sheep, No	2,124	58	513	728
Hides, lbs	184,270	190,673	265,100	214,940
Wool, lbs	17,400	7,600	7,560	67,367
Coal, tons	10,612	12,250	1,855	3,067
Lumber, M feet	623	437	1,160	1,102
Shingles, M	147	82	....	....
Salt, brls	2,486	1,887	3,268	7,310

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	1	2	4
Spring wheat	3	25	7	35
Corn	24	156	73	253
Oats	67	109	..	176
Barley	1	3	..	4
Rye	1	47	14	62
Total	97	341	96	534

Total about 370,000 bu. Inspected out: 24,301 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn, and 44,285 bu oats. The estimated receipts for today are 55 cars wheat, 430 cars corn, and 225 cars oats.

The following were the stocks of grain in this city at the close of last week:

	Feb. 6, 1886.	Jan. 30, 1886.	Jan. 23, 1886.	Feb. 7, 1885.
Wheat, bu	14,491,490	14,561,572	14,561,082	14,875,550
Corn, bu	2,678,736	2,607,138	2,522,050	1,485,394
Oats, bu	293,413	323,827	275,116	540,056
Rye, bu	304,063	315,983	320,811	109,384
Barley, bu	154,358	154,812	156,021	125,723
Total bu	17,932,050	17,973,832	17,835,080	17,136,107

These figures show an increase of 71,588 bu corn, and a decrease of 70,082 bu wheat, 30,414 bu oats, 11,920 bu rye, and 454 bu barley. Total decrease, 41,282 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Feb. 6, 1886.	Jan. 30, 1886.	Jan. 23, 1886.	Feb. 7, 1885.
Wheat, bu.	54,574,942	54,989,050	55,870,797	48,090,797
Corn, bu.	7,251,396	7,199,500	6,678,076	5,311,573
Oats, bu.	1,824,569	1,994,547	1,994,640	2,447,904
Rye, bu.	715,486	720,852	745,998	354,304
Barley, bu.	1,751,677	1,860,248	1,951,412	1,467,339

These figures show an increase during last week of 51,893 bu corn and a decrease of 414,108 bu wheat, 169,978 bu oats, 5,366 bu rye, and 108,571 bu barley.

The following were the receipts in this city of articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 247,566 brls; wheat 473,360 bu; corn, 3,082,798 bu; oats, 2,393,902 bu; rye, 76,825 bu; barley, 1,399,764 bu; flaxseed, 381,276 bu; cured meats, 19,194,970 lbs; lard, 8,328,002 lbs; cheese, 2,238,920 lbs; butter, 4,889,346 lbs; cattle, No., 203,362; sheep, No., 130,773; hides, 8,664,596 lbs; wool, 828,827 lbs; coal, 323,339 tons; lumber, 18,361 M feet; shingles, 4,683 M; salt, 83,366 brls.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 8.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 6.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 5.	SHIHMENTS, BU. Feb. 8.	SHIHMENTS, BU. Feb. 6.	SHIHMENTS, BU. Feb. 5.
Chicago	11,000	10,500	11,000	16,500	15,500	7,000
Milwaukee	9,500	11,000	8,500	8,000	4,000	1,000
St. Louis	19,500	20,500	13,500	....	....	....
Toledo	7,000	11,000	5,000	7,500	16,000	15,000
Detroit	20,000	18,000	17,500	6,500	17,500	6,500
Kansas City	6,500	4,000	5,000	500	6,500	4,500
Min'eap'lis	111,500	57,000	59,500	19,500	13,000	18,000
Duluth	7,000	8,000	4,500	....	500	500

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Feb. 6, 1886.	Jan. 30, 1886.	Jan. 23, 1886.
Flour, brls	161,360	122,000	113,800
Wheat, bu	335,700	516,900	395,100
Corn, bu	1,329,300	1,367,600	1,391,400
Oats, bu	51,600	103,200	67,500
Pork, brls	4,356	6,400	5,460
Lard, lbs	5,954,800	5,250,000	5,702,600
Bacon lbs	11,898,900	8,096,000	11,165,300

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This market was very quiet, buyers holding off, and there was a decline of about 1c for choice fresh makes. Another influence that tended to weaken values was the fact that holders are overstocked with medium grades, for which scarcely any demand existed. Fancy creameries and selections, classed as extras, were quoted at 30@32c; choice to fine fresh brands, 27@29c; creameries lacking freshness and flavor, 18@21c; fine to fancy dairy, 18@22c; choice do, 14@16c; summer-made grades of creameries, 13@15c; and fine fresh roll, 10@12c.

CHEESE—Holders were very busy, taking advantage of the mild weather to fill heavy accumulations of shipping orders. The market ruled very firm, and if the present demand continues prices will advance before the close of the present week. The local inquiry was fair and stocks are being rapidly reduced. Young Americas, 11@11½c; flats, 2 in a box, 10@10½c; cheddars, 9¾@10c; summer-made full creams, 3@8½c, according to quality; choice skims, 5½@6c; hard do, 2@4c.

COOPERAGE—Quiet and steady at 82½@85c for pork barrels and $1.00@1.02½ for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Demand moderate and offerings fair. Prices declined about 5c. Sales were: 3 cars heavy at $4.80@4.85.

EGGS—In fair request for guaranteed new-laid stocks at 21@23c per doz. The supply was very light, but large receipts are expected today from St. Louis, where eggs are selling at 15@16c, and can be laid down here at 19c. Fresh eggs, so-called, were quoted at 18@19c; mixed lots, of which the supply is abundant, 12@15c; ice-house, 12@14c; pickled, 10@11½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet for home consumption, but a good many delayed outside orders were being filled, with a light movement in apples. Cranberries were dull and weak, sales having to be forced: California Riverside oranges, $4.00 per case; do, navels, $4.50@5.00; Florida do, $4.00@4.50; Messina do, $3.50@3.75; Messina lemons, $3.50; apples, 25c@$1.00 for peddlers' stock and $1.50@2.00 for choice table fruit; Eastern cranberries, $4.00@5.00 per brl; bananas, 75@$2.00.

HAY—Timothy was in fair request, especially for shipment, and unchanged; but Iowa upland prairie was 25@50c lower. The offerings were sufficiently large to meet all requirements. Quotations were: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@12.00 on track; No. 2 do, $10.00@10.50; mixed do, $9.50@10.00; Iowa upland prairie, $8.50@9.75; and No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.00. Receipts, 300 tons; shipments, 25 tons.

POTATOES—The moderating weather caused a weak feeling to prevail, buyers holding off in anticipation of lower prices. Receipts, 7 cars. The inquiry from store was fair, but foreign stocks were not wanted. Choice Burbanks, on track, 55@60c per bu; early white rose, 47@50c; ordinary red do, 42@45c; Beauty of Hebron, 47@55c; stocks from store, 55@70c; French potatoes, $1.00 per bu; Scotch do, 85@90c; and Bermuda Island new do, $9.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Choice stocks were very scarce by reason of light arrivals and firmly held. The demand was fair. Fresh chickens, 8@9c; frozen do, 5@6c; turkeys, 9@9½c; frozen do, 7@8c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—There was a fair local trade, but the principal business was the shipping to outside points vegetables of all descriptions. Prices ruled steady as follows: Beets and turnips, $1.00 per brl; parsnips, $1.25; Illinois sweet potatoes, $2.50@3.00; Jersey do, $3.50@4.00; onions, $2.00@2.25; cabbage, $5.00@8.00 per 100; celery, 30@35c per doz; radishes, 35@40c per doz; rhubarb, 75c per doz.

WHISKY—Unchanged, and quoted at $1.16.

WOOL—Light and fine grades in active demand, and prices ruled firm as follows:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa.

Coarse, tub	24@27	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	30@34	Fine, washed	28@30
Fine, unwashed	17@23	Medium, washed	31@32
Medium, unwashed	24@26	Coarse, washed	27@28
Coarse, unwashed	22@23		

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and W'st'n Iowa.

Fine, unwashed	16@21	Coarse, unwashed	20@21
Medium, unwashed	20@22		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra fancy creamery, 33c; extra firsts, 28c; extra dairy, 27c; extra firsts, 25c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 9½c; do flats, 9¼c; Young America, 10½c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash 19¼c; February, 18c; buyer, 20¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 1	5,455	22	20,039	3,613
Tuesday, Feb. 2	5,359	92	23,185	5,114
Wednesday, Feb. 3	8,219	105	20,838	5,262
Thursday, Feb. 4	7,871	78	24,649	3,585
Friday, Feb. 5	4,854	69	26,865	5,996
Saturday, Feb. 6	895	20	19,093	2,024
Monday, Feb. 8	6,400	....	24,000	3,500
Total last week	32,653	387	134,670	25,595
Previous week	38,685	490	148,019	24,306
Cor. week 1885	30,036	284	129,786	17,268
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 1	2,099	....	6,531	1,644
Tuesday, Feb. 2	2,803	....	8,307	603
Wednesday, Feb. 3	1,800	....	7,679	1,671
Thursday, Feb. 4	4,235	....	11,180	1,019
Friday, Feb. 5	3,270	....	9,684	1,179
Saturday, Feb. 6	783	45	7,708	513
Total last week	15,008	45	49,327	6,629
Previous week	14,906	....	40,137	5,258
Cor. week 1885	16,273	61	49,382	4,976

The week past was a fairly satisfactory one to owners who had good choice stock on sale, but it was a trying week for those who had unripe stock on the market. Prime cattle sold about as high as at any time this year, while common to fair qualities sold as low. The hog market fluctuated a good deal, prices reaching the highest point of the season—$4.60. The sheep market changed but little for good fat lots.

The *Drovers' Journal* special cablegram from Liverpool quotes a further decline of ½c per lb in American cattle. Best steers 12c per lb, estimated dead weight. This puts prices down to within about ½c of the lowest price reached in many months.

CATTLE—The course of the cattle market for the week just ended was quite uneven, and it is seldom in the history of the trade that it has been more unsatisfactory for common qualities of cattle. Country shippers have sustained heavy losses, and no one who handled half fat and coarse stock seemed to find any satisfaction or profit therein. Now and then a car of fine cattle sold at $5.60@5.75, and as high as $6.00, but for every steer above $5.50 there were 5,000 at $4.00 and below. The present prices for the best cattle are nearly as high as one year ago, while the half fat 1,100 to 1,300 lb beeves are fully 75c cheaper. There was a heavy decline in the market for thin, old cows and mixed lots. Stockers and feeders were slow sale at $2.25@4.25, according to quality. Today the general cattle market was about steady. Good grades ruled rather firm, while the market for ordinary stock was weak. The shippers took a few 1,100 to 1,500 lb cattle at $4.35@5.60, and the dressed-beef men paid $3.00@4.00 for 1,000 to 1,450 lb stock.

Revised quotations are as follows:

Choice to fancy steers, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs	$ 5.20@ 6.00
Fair to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	3.80@ 4.85
Common to good steers, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.80@ 4.45
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,150 lbs	3.40@ 3.80
Fair to choice cows	2.50@ 3.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.50@ 2.50
Poor to fancy bulls	1.50@ 3.60
Stockers, 550 to 950 lbs	2.50@ 3.60
Feeders, 975 to 1,150 lbs	3.60@ 4.25
Veal calves	[illegible]
Milch cows, per head	[illegible]

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
19	1,266	$4.35	35	1,382	$4.90
17	1,250	4.40	34	1,333	4.95
15	1,294	4.40	17	1,476	5.15
34	1,300	4.50	67	1,440	5.20
100	1,192	4.50	68	1,488	5.30
19	1,369	4.65	16	1,499	5.60
17	1,052	3.65	16	1,202	4.45
16	1,140	3.75	18	1,320	4.50
13	960	3.75	36	1,310	4.50
14	1,032	3.80	16	1,313	4.50
15	1,078	3.80	20	1,243	4.50
14	1,020	3.85	20	1,315	4.50
20	1,089	3.85	35	1,224	4.50
43	1,017	3.90	35	1,198	4.50
16	1,056	3.90	36	1,287	4.55
16	1,131	3.90	16	1,318	4.55
56	1,043	3.90	35	1,272	4.55
19	1,010	3.90	36	1,222	4.60
22	1,214	4.00	17	1,273	4.60
32	1,178	4.00	17	1,208	4.60
19	1,080	4.00	36	1,229	4.60
33	1,065	4.00	35	1,272	4.65
11 cows	1,000	2.25	10 cows	1,213	2.90
13 cows	964	2.25	10 cows	1,091	3.00
12 cows	1,048	2.40	28 cows	988	3.05
16 cows	1,067	2.50	28 cows	1,017	3.10
16 cows	1,075	2.50	12 cows	1,134	3.15
10 cows	925	2.50	24 cows	982	3.20
15 cows	964	2.60	14 cows	1,067	3.20
10 cows	1,086	2.60	11 cows	1,007	3.25
10 cows	929	2.60	10 cows	1,125	3.25
23 cows	1,085	2.60	19 cows	1,098	3.30
13 cows	1,203	2.65	16 cows	1,148	3.35
21 cows	924	2.65	12 cows	950	3.50

HOGS—The receipts of hogs during the last week were not so heavy as during the previous week, while the shipments were heavier. Compared with the corresponding week last year, however, the receipts were larger and the shipments smaller. The shippers have lately been taking a liberal share of the hogs, and have competed with home buyers for the best light and heavy. The course of the market was uneven; the best heavy sold as high as $4.50@4.60, and choice light weights as high as $4.10@4.20, with $4.25@4.35 for "butcher pigs." During the latter part of the week values lowered somewhat and the Chicago packers, with the exception of one or two, were quite bearish.

Today the receipts were larger than last Monday, and the market was weaker. One lot of prime 391-lb hogs sold at $4.50, but the general market for heavy hogs was 10@15c lower, while light weights sold 5@10c lower. Sales of rough hogs were made at $3.70@4.05, heavy at $4.10@4.40, and light $3.60@4.05. The market was unsatisfactory, and at the close fully 10,000 hogs remained unsold.

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
96	391	$4.50	67	274	$4.15	68	153	$3.80
73	224	3.90	68	291	4.20	73	166	3.85
62	266	3.90	108	250	4.20	108	176	3.85
57	281	3.90	62	281	4.20	74	185	3.90
112	250	3.95	96	231	4.20	75	175	3.90
57	262	3.95	57	213	4.20	58	186	3.90
66	263	3.95	66	229	4.20	126	201	3.90
52	290	4.00	63	334	4.25	80	200	3.95
66	278	4.00	56	317	4.25	87	183	3.95
198	237	4.00	68	281	4.25	87	198	3.95
204	257	4.00	117	286	4.25	84	191	3.95
83	244	4.00	57	236	4.30	38	201	4.10
76	283	4.05	64	278	4.40	54	200	4.00
86	272	4.05	58	294	4.45	42	137	3.50
142	301	4.05	67	301	4.45	27	164	3.55
38	181	3.60						

SHEEP—Prices during the last week fluctuated very little. For good to choice sheep there was an active demand, prices ranging from $4.00@5.00, with a few fancy lots of sheep at $5.00@5.40, and extra lambs as high as $5.00@6.00. The lamb market weakened, and at one time prices were 50c lower. Common to fair natives sold at 75c per head and $2.00@3.50 per cwt. Corn-fed Nebraska sheep sold at $3.50@4.50, with some good to prime Illinois fed at $4.50@5.12½. Today the market was only fairly well supplied, but the Eastern markets were reported as being bad. Buyers held off for considerable concessions, and prices were 15c lower. Some good Western sheep sold at $4.50, and another lot of 414 Kansas sheep averaging 86 lbs sold at $4.45. The market closed weak.

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	72	$2.50	365	95	$4.35
80	90	3.70	414 Kansas	88	4.45
77	92	3.80	75	118	4.50
93	90	3.85	441 Nebraska	95	4.50
48	82	4.00	88	101	4.50
51	105	4.35	200	106	4.62½
65	107	4.35	26	134	4.60

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,840 head, making 10,400 for the week; prices lower, and the market closed weak; poor to strictly prime steers sold at $3.85@5.90; extra do at $6.00@6.10, with one car-load early in the morning at $6.30; cows, stags, and bulls ranged from $2.75@3.75, including good distillery-fed bulls at $3.35@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 18,300 head, making 43,600 for the week; prime and extra stock sold fairly at good prices, but inferior and common ruled weak, and nothing like a clearance could be made. Sheep sold at $3.50@6.00; lambs at $5.50@7.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,640 head, making 39,700 for the week; steady for live hogs at $4.10@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,020 head; good to choice steady; choice light in fair demand and stronger; good to choice shipping, $5.25@5.45; common to prime, $4.15@5.10; mixed butchers', $3.25@3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.95@3.75; veals, $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000 head; demand light; prices very weak; extra, $5.00@5.25; good to choice, $4.50@5.00; medium to fair, $3.75@4.25; good to choice lambs, $5.25@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,130 head; dull; pigs, $3.70@3.85; light Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; good to choice, $4.05@4.15; medium weights, $4.35@4.50; choice heavy, $4.60@4.70; rough, $3.50@3.85.

West Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Market dull; receipts, 2,000; prime, $5.25@6.00; good, $4.25@5.00; medium, $3.25@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000; fair to good, ¼c higher; common ½c lower; prime, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.50@5.00; medium, $3.75@4.25; common, $2.75@3.50. Lambs, $3.00@7.00.

HOGS—Inactive; receipts, 5,400; selling at $6.00@6.50.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Fairly active; best beeves, $5.00@5.12½; first quality, $4.00@5.00; medium, $3.25@3.75; ordinary, $2.50@3.00; receipts, 765; sales, 710.

SWINE—Supply light, and only fair demand; receipts, 4,434; quotations, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep and lambs were 1,258; sheep, $2.50@5.50; lambs, $3.75.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; shipments, 320; market active and firm; 10@15c higher; good to choice shipping and export, $4.80@5.30; common to medium, $4.00@4.60; butchers' steers, $3.25@4.35; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.70; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 500; active and steady on heavy hogs; slower on lights; butchers' and choice heavy, $4.30@3.50; mixed packing, $4.00@4.25; light, $3.60@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, none; firm and unchanged.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 899; shipments, 484; strong and 10c higher; exporters, $5.20@5.30; good to choice shipping, $4.60@5.75; common to medium, $3.90@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.60@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,076; shipments, 1,648; weak and 10c lower; good to choice, $3.95@4.40; common to medium, $3.65@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,006; shipments, none; steady; good to choice, $3.25@3.75; common to medium, $2.50@3.00.

East Liberty, Pa., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,544 head; shipments, 1,140. Market slow; a shade off from last week's prices; 30 cars cattle shipped to New York.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,400 head; shipments, 5,000. Market slow; Philadelphias, $4.35@4.40; Yorkers, $4.00@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 3,400. Market slow; shade off from last week's prices.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Steady; common to choice shipping grades, $3.75@5.60.

HOGS—Active; common to best grades, $3.50@4.40.

SHEEP—Dull; common to good grades, $2.25@4.40; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; demand improving; offerings moderate; winter, 6s 11d@7s 1d; spring, 6s 11d@7s 1d; California, 6s 6d@6s 8d; club, 6s 9d@6s 11d. Corn quiet; steady; poor demand at 4s 2d for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 32s 6d. Long clear, 29s. Short clear, 30s. Beef, 82s 6d.

TALLOW—26s.

CHEESE—49s; dull.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 51s, steady; do Western, 43s 6d, steady. Lard is in poor demand; spot and February at 32s 3d, steady; March and April at 32s 9d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand is improving; new No. 2 winter at 7s ½d, steady; do spring at 7s ½d, steady. Flour is in poor demand at 8s, dull. Corn is in poor demand; new mixed spot at 4s 2d, dull; February, March, and April, 4s 1½d, firm. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 5,900 quarters; Pacific ports, 27,000 quarters; other sources, 57,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn, 37,300 quarters.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—LINSEED OIL—£19 15s@20 2s 6d per tun.

TURPENTINE—Spirits firm; spot, 28s 3d per cwt; March and April, 28s 3d.

WOOL—At the wool sales today there was a smaller attendance than usual and the bidding was less animated. Sales 9,400 bales, including 1,800 New South Wales, scoured, 9¼d@1s 5d; locks and pieces, scoured, 7¼@11d; do greasy, 2@8d; 2,500 Victoria, scoured, 9d@1s 5d; locks and pieces, scoured, 7¼@10d; do greasy, 3¼@6¾d; 2,600 South Australian, scoured, 9¼d@1s ½d; locks and pieces, scoured, 7¼@9d; do greasy, 1½@5d; 500 Queensland, scoured, 11d@1s 1½d; locks and pieces, scoured, 8@11d; greasy, 5¼@9¼d; 2,000 Cape, scoured, 6½d@1s 2d; greasy, 3¼@6d; fleece, 5@10d.

Mark Lane Express: Changeable weather has not favored spring sowings. Values of wheat not improved. Sales of English wheat during the week, 67,437 quarters at 29s 9d, against 67,913 quarters at 33s 9d during the corresponding period last year. Flour, 6d lower. Foreign wheats steady, in spite of feeble demand; stocks afloat decreasing. Flour depressed; one cargo arrived, three were sold, two withdrawn, three remained, two being American. Today, wheat unimproved; English freely offered; foreign steady. Flour quiet. Maize less animated. Barley and oats 3d dearer.

ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—18¾f paid, 18⅞f sellers.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 6,600 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady with an improving demand. Corn quiet but steady.

LARD—Prime Western, 32s 3d per cwt.

CHEESE—American fine, 49s per cwt.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 6.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 64,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 71,000; clearances, 53,000; stock, 280,000.

SANTOS, Feb. 6.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 35,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 4,000; clearances, none.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter wheat in the future line again exhibited decided heaviness (in sympathy with the West and the adverse tenor of the accounts by cable), and on a moderate balance of dealings further receded for the day about ⅛@⅜c a bu, though leaving off more steadily, and in the instance of early deliveries ruled weak and irregular on an utterly lifeless market, shippers having been practically idle and local millers indifferent. Spring neglected and nominal. Sales: No. 2 red in elevator, at the close, 93c; do free on board from store, 91c; amber Michigan delivered to a local miller at 94½c. No. 2 red futures: February 93⅜@91c, closing at 90¾c; March 91@92c, closing at 91¼c; April [illegible], closing at 92⅞c; May [illegible], closing at [illegible]; June [illegible], closing at [illegible]; July [illegible], closing at [illegible]; August [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December [illegible], closing at [illegible].

CORN—Attracted only a moderate share of attention for prompt delivery and ruled somewhat easier. Export call limited. A much freer movement was noted for early delivery in the cost and freight form, and in the futures line, business was to a fair aggregate at irregular prices, with No. 2 for February on contract needs further advanced ⅛c, while March yielded ⅛c and May ⅛c. April holding its own. Sales: No. 2, in elevator, odd lots, [illegible], closing at 51⅛c bid; do, to arrive, cost and freight, [illegible] to a leading receiver, March arrival; New York steamer mixed, in elevator, at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible], closing at [illegible], and delivered at [illegible]; do to arrive, cost and freight, reported at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; do February, [illegible], closing at [illegible]; No. 2, early delivery, [illegible], mostly at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; steamer yellow, in elevator, [illegible].

OATS—Weakened slightly in price on a very limited business. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, [illegible], closing at [illegible]; No. 2, in elevator, [illegible], closing at [illegible]; No. 2 futures: February, [illegible] 37¾c; March 37¼@37⅜c, closing at 37⅜c; April closing at 37⅛c; May 37⅛c, closing at 37⅛c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged as to price.

BARLEY—Partially neglected, but held as before.

PROVISIONS—Hog products further yielded in price on a moderately active business, chiefly in Western steam lard, on speculative account. Pork in rather limited demand for early delivery. Old mess, $10.50@11.00, as to brands; family mess, in lots, $11.50@12.00; clear backs, $12.75@14.10, as to quality; and extra prime at $9.75@10.00 for uninspected and inspected. Cut meats attracted rather more attention and ruled steady; pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lb, reported sold at 5⅜@5⅝c; pickled shoulders, in lots, 4⅝c; smoked shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 8¼@8½c; smoked hams, 9¼@9½c. Bacon without inquiry and wholly nominal as to prices. Western steam lard met with little favor for early delivery, even at easier prices, with contract grade quoted down to $6.40; choice at $6.42½@6.45. Futures: February $6.41, closing at $6.41; March $6.40@6.41, closing at $6.40; April $6.47@6.49, closing at $6.47; May, $6.53@6.55, closing at $6.53; June $6.60@6.61, closing at $6.59; August $6.73, closing at $6.73.

BUTTER—Held to full prices on a moderate inquiry.

CHEESE—As last quoted but in light request.

TALLOW—At 4⅝c.

SUGARS—Raw dull but held to steadiness with fair refining muscovado at 5⅛c; refined unchanged on a slow movement.

FREIGHTS—Varied little on a very tame market; tonnage for charter in light demand in nearly all interests. Of the contracts by steam-packets on berth the most important were for Avonmouth hence, wheat of old purchases from store reported on private terms, quoted at 3d@3¼d; cheese and butter and butterine for Liverpool, of which local chiefly, at 20s; and for Hull, bacon at 20s; Lisbon wheat on recent contract; Antwerp grain on private terms, quoted at 3d.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Receipts, 14,690 brls; exports, 7,651 brls, 269 sacks; in buyers' favor; sales, 12,500 brls. Superfine Western and State, $2.70@3.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Options a shade higher; sales, 13,750 bags; February, 6.65@6.70c; March, April, and May, 6.65c; June, 6.70@6.95c; March and April together, 6.65c. Molasses dull; Cuba to arrive, 23c for 50 test. Rice firm and in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; united closed 79 3-8c.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 40¼c.

EGGS—Dull and weak; receipts, 738 packages; Western, 24½@25c.

LEAD—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,690 brls; wheat, 15,950 bu; corn, 183,600 bu; oats, 58,900 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 5,0.0 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 7,651 brls and 565 sacks; wheat, 11,657 bu; corn, 18,238 bu; oats, 380 bu.

The following is the visible supply of grain as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange Feb. 6: Wheat, 54,197,045 bu; corn, 7,251,352 bu; oats, 1,824,356 bu; barley, 1,750,207 bu; rye, 715,067 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern creamery, 27@28c per lb for choice to extra fall, 18@23c for summer; Western creamery, 28@33c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 18@24c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; Western dairy, 18@22c for choice to extra, 10@15c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 23@25c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 20@22c for choice fresh and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra, 10@10¼c per lb; choice, 9@9½c; and common to good, 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 8½@10c; common, 5@7c; Western extra, 9½@9¾c; choice, 8@9c; common to good, 4@6c; Worcester County, full cream, 9½@10¼c; sage, 8@12c.

EGGS—Are held at 24@25c per doz for near-by; 22@24c for Eastern; 21½@23c for Northern; 20½@22c for Western; and 18@23c for Provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was dull during the morning session, culminating, however, in activity on the afternoon board. May opened at 92½c, declined gradually to 91⅝c on smaller decrease in visible supply than was expected. Noon close was at 91⅜@91½c cash; Northern, 83½c; No. 1 hard nominal at 85⅜c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Opened higher and excited on war news, at 92c May, but cooled down on denial of the report, and closed at 91⅝c bid. Sales, about 650,000 bu; receipts, 6,000 bu. Wheat in store 5,657,000 bu. Our visible decrease is 327,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat closed strong; No. 1 hard, January, 87c; February, 87c; March, 87½c; April, 89; May, 92c; No. 1 Northern, cash or February, 82c; March, 82½c; April, 84c; May, 87c.

FLOUR—Steady; patent, $4.80@5.00; bakers', $3.80@4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 131,440 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,040 bu; flour, 15,492 brls.

WHEAT IN STORE—5,790,884 bu. St. Paul—1,132,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy, closing ⅛c lower than Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 89⅝@90c; February, 89c bid; March, 91c asked; May, 93⅝@94⅛c, closing at 93⅝c asked. Corn very quiet and weaker, closing ⅛@¼c lower than Saturday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅝@34¼c; February, 33⅞c; March, 34¼@34⅜, closing nominal at 34⅛c; May, 36⅜@36⅝c, closing at 36⅜c. Oats firm but dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28¼@28⅜c; February, 28⅛c bid; May, 31⅜c. Rye firmer; 59¼c. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.

HAY—In fair demand at steady prices; timothy, $11.50@14.00; prairie, $6.50@8.00.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 16@24c.

EGGS—Firm; 18½@19c.

FLAXSEED—Steady; $1.06.

BRAN—Firm; 62½c at mill; 63¼@64c on east track.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $1.80@1.90.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10.

WOOL—Steady and firm; tub-washed, 27@35c; unwashed, 14@25c; Texas wool, 10@24c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower. Pork, $11.25. Lard firm at $5.95@6.00. Bulkmeats, loose lots—Long clear, $5.50; short ribs, $5.60; short clear, $5.75; boxed lots, long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.50; short clear, $5.60. Bacon—Long clear, $5.87½; short ribs, $6.05@6.12½; short clear, $5.10@5.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 32,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat irregular, ⅜c lower to ⅜c higher. Corn easy, but prices about unchanged. Oats a shade easier.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Steady with moderate demand; Western and Pennsylvania superfine, $3.00@3.50; do extra, $3.50@3.75; bakers', $4.25@5.00; do patents, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 red, February, 87¾@88⅛c; March, 88¾@89⅛c; April, 90@90½c; May, 91⅜@91⅝c. Corn—Spot quiet but steady; No. 3 mixed, 45¼@46c; No. 2 mixed, 47¼@48c; No. 2 yellow 48c; No. 2 mixed, February, 47¾@48c; March and April, 47½@48c; May, 47@48c. Oats—Spot quiet; mixed, 36c; white, 37½@41c; futures dull; No. 2 white, February, 39⅝@40c; March and April, 39¾@40¼c; May, 40@40⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Are steady but quiet. Lard firm for city refined, $7.00@7.25; do steam, $6.62½c.

BUTTER—Dull and barely steady; Western good to choice, 10@12c; packing, 6@8c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; Pennsylvania fresh, 25@25½c; Ohio and other Western fresh, 24½@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Steady; 70° able test in brls, 7⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 80c; February, 79⅝c; May, 84⅛c. Corn dull; No. 3, 38c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28c. Rye dull; No. 1, 58c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 51⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, cash or February, $11.12½; March, $11.12½. Prime steam lard, cash or February, $6.10; March, $6.12½.

BUTTER—Dull; dairy, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Firm; 9@11c.

EGGS—Light demand at 18@19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,491 brls; wheat, 9,360 bu; barley, 17,250 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,277 brls; wheat, 2,825 bu; barley, 13,825 bu.

Buffalo N. Y., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed easier; sales of 10,000 bu new at 96½c; nothing doing in winter wheat. Corn firm and in good demand; sales of 21 cars No. 3 yellow at 42¼c; 12 cars No. 3 corn at 41¼@41½c; 5 cars do at 41c. No. 2 white Western oats, fresh receipts, would find buyers at 37@37½c; offerings very light.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer and dull; No. 2 winter red spot, 87¾@88c; March, 88⅝@89⅛c; May, 91⅜@91⅝c. Corn—Western firmer; mixed spot, 47@47½c; February, 46⅞@47⅛c; March, 46⅞@47c; May, 46⅝@46⅞c; steamer, 45@45½c. Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 40@43c; mixed, 38@39c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy; mess pork, old and new, $10.75@11.75. Lard—Refined, $7.25@7.50.

EGGS—Firm; 25@26c; limed, 16@18c.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¼@8¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 47,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 91½@92½c; February, 91½c; May, 93⅝c; June, 94½c. Corn steady; cash, 38½c; May, 40⅝c bid, 41c asked. Oats firm, but without change in prices; cash, 32c bid; May, 33⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash, $5.90 bid; February, $5.95 asked; March, $5.95; April, $6.00.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat—Closed active; cash, 91½@92½c; February, 91½c asked; May, 93⅝c; June, 94½c. Corn—Steady; cash, 38½c; May, 40⅝c bid. Oats—Firm, unchanged; cash, 31¾c; May, 33⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash, February, or March, $5.95; April, $6.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Sold today for 33c.

CHEESE—No cheese sold.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 8.—WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.10; sales finished goods on this basis 2,257 brls.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 38½c.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the receipts of dutiable goods at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: The Davies Warehouse & Supply Company, 500 sacks salt; Rothschild & Schroeder, 32 bales tobacco; J. V. Farwell & Co., 65 cases dry goods; A. C. Mather & Co., 1 case gloves; Marshall Field & Co., 92 cases dry goods; Chicago Stamping Company, 895 boxes tin-plate; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 100 boxes tin-plate; Locke, Hullatt & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 11 cases dry goods; I. T. Reiling & Co., 1 case books; J. Bauer & Co., 8 cases musical instruments; A. S. Gage & Co., 1 case dry goods; A. Knecht, 2 cases hardware; Pitkin & Brooks, 15 crates earthenware; C. P. Willard & Co., 1 package bags; Peter Todtman, 2 cases toys, etc; Lyon & Healy, 10 cases musical instruments; Koch Manufacturing Company, 2 cases gloves; Ascher, Barnard & Co., 1 case flowers; Mandel Bros., 5 cases dry goods; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 1 case dry goods; James Hamilton, 3 cases handkerchiefs; J. W. Goetz & Co., 6 cases gloves; R. B. Boak, 280 barrels fish; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 615 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $25,330.

THREE PEOPLE DROWNED.

NUNNELLY, Tenn., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Slater, child, and nurse were drowned Saturday in Mill Creek, near Graham Station. Mr. Slater, who is employed by the Warner Iron Company to run a pump which conveys water to the Nunnelly mines, had taken his family—wife and two children—out on the ice. He had put them on a small sled and was carrying them upon the pond on the ice, and a colored girl was walking close behind the sled. They had ascended the pond about three-quarters of a mile, and, finding the ice rapidly melting, decided to return home. As the sled stopped the ice gave way and the unfortunate family went under. The colored girl, seeing the ice sinking, rushed for the sled, and she, too, was carried beneath the ice.

HORSES WITH HYDROPHOBIA.

SEVERAL CASES OF THE DREAD DISEASE DEVELOPED AMONG EQUINES AT KEARNEY, NEB.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—Dr. Ramiacootti, City Veterinarian, has just returned from an official trip to Kearney, Neb., where he was called to attend a peculiar malady which had appeared in a herd of horses at that place. About three weeks ago three shippers of that place received a car-load of good horses from a certain point in Illinois. They were all good stock, and procured partly for draft and partly for stock purposes. Shortly after the horses arrived in Kearney one of them was taken ill. The symptoms were so peculiar that they puzzled the Kearney horsemen. Soon two more animals were taken the same way, and later three more, making six in all. After a few days the horses began to die, and four of the number dropped off. The owners sent for the State Veterinarian, but he was in Denver. Then they wired the Governor, and he instructed Dr. Ramiacootti to proceed to Kearney and investigate the cause of the trouble. The doctor was seen yesterday afternoon, and stated that the horses were suffering from hydrophobia. The doctor said the animals showed every symptom of the dread disease, and that they must have been bitten by some mad dog. He had known of such cases before, and had treated one in New York.

HE SHOT HIMSELF.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT YOUNG MAN OF BALTIMORE—DISAPPOINTMENT IN LOVE PROBABLY THE CAUSE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The dead body of John K. Randall, Librarian of the Mercantile Library of this city and a well-known society-man, was found lying on the bed in his room at his residence this morning. The dead man's right hand clutched a pistol and just above his heart was a bullet hole. Mr. Randall was a great collector of firearms and he had many curiously-carved pistols. When found, however, he was covered up in bed and the pistol was near the heart, giving every indication of suicide. The Coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary.

For some years Mr. Randall had been engaged to be married to a leading society beauty of Annapolis, but it is understood that not long ago the engagement was broken and the woman will wed a young naval officer. Whether this or his recent illness had anything to do with his tragic death cannot be definitly learned. The deceased was a nephew of the late Attorney-General Randall of Maryland.

THEY MUST HANG.

GOV. HILL REFUSES TO INTERFERE IN THE CASE OF THE BUFFALO WIFE BUTCHER—HENNING SENTENCED TO THE GALLOWS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill has refused to commute the sentence of Charles Herman, sentenced to be hanged in this city Friday. Herman, a butcher by trade, deliberately cut his wife's throat the night of Nov. 1, and for three nights after slept in the same bed with the body. It was one of the most cold-blooded murders ever committed in this city.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—This morning the condemned Rockville murderer, John C. Henning, was brought into court. Col. John R. Courtney, counsel for prisoner, made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by the Judge. Judge Snyder then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged the 27th of next May. The prisoner received the sentence with perfect indifference, looking the Judge in the face during the reading, and went smiling and talking back to the jail as though he had been invited to a frolic.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Feb. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Rebecca st, near Waller, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Feb. 8 (M. and H. Franzen to John P. Neal)	$ 1,000
Loomis st, near Rebecca, w f, 24x45½ ft, dated Jan. 22 (R. P. Sanders to same party)	1,000
Rebecca st, 216 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (F. Liske to same)	1,000
Part of s e ¼ of Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Nov. 18, 1885 (L. M. Keith to same)	1,000
Rebecca st, 96 ft w of Loomis, 48x124 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1885 (John Behrens to same)	2,800
Rebecca st, 264 ft w of Throop, s f, 24½x124 ft, dated Feb. 6 (H. B. Whitlock to same)	1,000
Throop st, 175 ft s of Monroe, w f, 50x150 ft, improved, dated Jan. 27 (Stephen W. Rawson to Levi Solomon)	8,000
Elk Grove st, 96 ft n of Wabansia av, w f, 20⅛x121 ft, improved, dated Sept. 28, 1885 (E. P. Maynard to Charles Frank)	1,800
West Twentieth st, 100 ft w of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (Thomas Moynihan to W. J. Schmidt)	1,500
West Twenty-second st, n w cor of Jefferson, s f, 363½x496 ft, dated Jan. 18 (William A. Porter to Stephen W. Rawson)	50,000
West Twelfth st, 216 feet e of Paulina, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 27 (C. H. Harrison to Catharine Cusack)	2,000
Twenty-second st, s e cor of Rice, n f, 49x100 ft, dated Feb. 6 (Willis Morse to Levi Morse)	900
Hoyne av, s w cor of Honore st, e f, 96x100 ft, dated Feb. 2 (W. J. Anderson to D. F. Anderson)	2,400
Holt st, 50 ft s of Bradley, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (E. L. and C. G. Hilcher to W. E. Hatterman)	1,000
Same property as above, dated Feb. 8 (W. E. Hatterman to M. Skorina)	1,000
Sawyer st, 50 ft s of Clayton, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (Josiah L. Lombard to Clara M. Dargits)	3,600
Part of e ½ of n e ¼, Sec. 24, 39, 13, dated Nov. 25, 1885 (estate of Henry Hotchkiss to J. P. Neal)	5,000
West Twentieth st, 218 ft e of Blue Island av, n f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 8 (Josef Zajicek to F. Pokorny)	4,150
Stanton av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24⅜x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (Abner Smith to S. E. Kempton)	2,800
Seymour av, 50 ft n of Brysen st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1, 1885 (W. R. Page et al. to M. A. B. Falkenberg)	600
Brigham st, 288 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Thos. Anderson to Tomas Kolodzenski)	612
South Dearborn st, 298 ft s of Twenty-seventh, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 30 (M. F. and F. Pierce to James Hyde)	1,300
Archer av, 96 ft w of Lock st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (Fanz Koch to Catharina Koch)	4,000
Emerald av, 37 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Christine Mayer to Ellen Higgins)	500
Western av, n e corner of Ambrose st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1885 (G. K. Schoenberger to Eliza Mackin)	700
Fifth av, 350 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 46x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (estate of Robert Jarvis to Richard S. Cox)	18,400
Scott st, 85 ft e of Astor, s f, 45 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29 (A. S. Carter et al. to Charles Girsch)	6,500
Western av, 48 ft s of Lubeck st, w f, 72x100 ft, dated Jan. 11 (D. W. Potter to Edith L. Paase)	6,450
Henry st, 288 ft e of Throop, s f, 48x96¾ ft, dated Feb. 8 (Joseph Otto to R. H. Piratzky)	4,500
Kedzie av, n w corner of Kinzie st, e f, 150x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (J. O. Fisk to J. A. Mack)	2,300
West Adams st, bet Aberdeen and Centre av, s f, 30x187½ ft, improved, dated Feb. 8 (H. H. Stoddart to Lydia M. Mackinzie)	6,000
Bissell st, 244 ft s of Clay, e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 29, 1885 (F. Bunge to John Voss)	1,900
Allport st, 24 ft n of Twenty-first, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 2 (Frank Kostohrys to V. & A. Havel)	1,900
West Thirteenth st, 336 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x119¾ ft, dated Jan. 9 (J. L. Croser to A. McMillan)	750
Moore st, n e cor of Hoyne av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. and J. E. Wright to Frank Kandal)	1,400
Moore st, 25 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (same to Anton Faxel)	750
Moore st, 125 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 1 (same to J. Gottert)	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Thirty-ninth st, 250 ft w Vincennes av, n f, 50x178¾ ft, dated Jan. 16 (Charles L. Hutchinson to Charles F. Dwight)	$ 6,000
Maple st, 289 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 62¼x124 ft, dated Jan. 12 (M. D. Sutherland to W. O. Budd)	1,150
Thirty-sixth st, 217 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 21, 1885 (C. and M. Clarissey to P. Clarissey)	300
Murray st, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth, e f, 87½x125 ft, dated Jan. 1 (Cossens & Evans to W. G. Harkness)	2,750
Centre av, 125 ft n of Fifth-first st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. F. Young to F. Albrecht)	800
Wentworth av, 144 ft s of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 72x125⅞ ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (J. B. Lanyon to Joseph Badenoch Jr.)	12,000
Michigan av, 200 ft n of Fifty-eighth st, w f, 100x161 ft, dated Jan. 27 (A. S. and G. O. Spooner to Kent & Singer)	3,000
Forty-seventh st, 48 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 1 (M. McMartin to Peter Boylin)	800
Forty-seventh st, w of Wentworth av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 3, 1885 (S. M. Buck to Louisa Bush)	1,800
Duncan av, near Fifty-fourth st, e f, 62x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (estate of Owen Rees to G. B. Cruickshank)	1,800
Duncan av, near Fifty-fourth st, e f, 31x125 ft, dated Jan. 5 (G. B. Cruickshank to W. Jernberg)	975

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Milwaukee av, 77 ft s e of Rhine st, s f, 50 ft to Rhine st, dated Jan. 22 (F. C. Kuhn to Charles Biville)	$ 2,400
Milwaukee av, adjoining above, 25 ft to Rhine st, dated Jan. 22 (same to Fose De Koche)	600

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 1197 Fulton street, Patrick Burns, two-story dwelling, 22x42 feet, $2,500.

No. 84 Huron street, Mrs. Anna Carlson, two-story flats, 20x50 feet, $2,000.

No. 32 Kemper-place, J. B. Swanson, three-story flats, 22x56 ft, $2,900.

No. 256 Warren avenue, Dr. E. Wight, two-story dwelling, 22x50 feet, $8,000.

No. 165 Ogden avenue, J. R. Klein, three-story store and dwelling, 24x60 feet, $6,000.

No. 225 Irving avenue, S. E. Blaisdell, two-story dwelling, 22x30 feet, $4,000.

No. 26 Ayers-court, J. Albrechtson, three-story flats, 21x48 feet, $3,500.

No. 241 Carroll street, P. Frey, basement, [illegible] $1,000.

I have been selling Athlophoros and it has greatly relieved some who have used it for rheumatism and neuralgia. I recommend it to my customers and think I am doing them a benevolent [illegible]. [illegible] Holmes, druggist, Ridgeville, Ia.

THE COURTS.

George W. Phillips Files a Bill for Divorce from His Alleged Faithless Wife.

An Important Decision by Judge Blodgett on the "Cartons" Customs Question—Other Legal News.

Mr. George W. Phillips yesterday afternoon filed a bill for divorce from his wife, Katharine D. Phillips, on the grounds of cruelty, desertion, and faithlessness. He alleges that early in their married life Mrs. Phillips showed a disposition to hurl pokers, bottles, and knives, against which no love was proof, and then goes on to rehearse the story of her desertion and meeting with Rice. Through Paige & Sawyer, his attorneys, he makes public a statement in regard to his early acquaintance with Mrs. Rice-Phillips, and remarks that in writing the "gushy" letters already published he was only trying to equal hers. She came to him in July, 1884, and told a tearful tale of her troubles with Rice, adding that she hated him awfully, and wanted to secure a divorce. Finding she was determined on a separation Phillips offered all assistance in his power, and shortly after offered himself. In explanation of this last move he states that his former married life had been so sunshiny that he imagined all women were angels, and when "Mrs. Phillips knocked him down with a poker you could have knocked him down with a feather." The attorneys in the case now assert that they have proof that the woman was never married to Rice, and that the divorce was gotten simply to make a show of respectability and more thoroughly dupe the intended victim.

THE CARTONS CUSTOMS CASES.

Judge Blodgett yesterday made an order setting aside the judgments in the forty or fifty "cartons" customs cases recently heard by him. These were suits brought by all the leading importers of Chicago against Collector Spalding to recover duties paid on cartons—the inner boxes of pasteboard or wood used in packing imported gloves, silks, woolens, hose, cigars, etc. The amount at stake is about $100,000. A few weeks ago the Judge, following the decision of Judge Wallace, by which he said he felt himself bound, decided that these cartons were dutiable, that is, that their value should be added to that of the imported articles and then the duties computed on the whole. Since then, however, Judge Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court has decided exactly the reverse of this, holding that such cartons are not dutiable, and Judge Blodgett's order was in accordance with this ruling. The decision was somewhat of a surprise to the importers of the country, as it was expected the decision would be strained to favor the Government, which loses about $3,000,000 by the decision. Mr. Shuman, who has acted as attorney for the importers here, feels elated at the result, and will in a few days make out applications to the Collector for repayment of the amount of duties overpaid.

A STOCKHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

An interesting legal question was raised yesterday before Judge Garnett in the case of H. J. Hittorff against the Chicago & Western Dummy Railway Company and its stockholders, J. A. Tyrrell, J. K. Lake, John Buehler, William Vocke, J. H. S. Quick, and others, which came up on demurrer to the amended bill. Oct. 7, 1883, Hittorff was injured while riding on one of defendants' cars, and in April last recovered a verdict for $4,500 against the company, which he has never been able to collect. Soon after the recovery of the judgment a bill was filed to foreclose the $60,000 mortgage on the road, and, no defense being made, a decree was entered and the road sold in November last to Fred W. Belz for $46,000. Hittorff claims the $60,000 of capital stock has never been paid, and he charges the mortgage indebtedness is not bona fide and the foreclosure sale invalid. Inasmuch as the company is insolvent, he asks that the stockholders may be held liable on their unpaid stock for an amount sufficient to satisfy his judgment. The defendants filed a demurrer on two grounds—first, that stockholders of an insolvent corporation are not liable on unpaid stock for a tort of the corporation, but only for debts arising on contract; and second, that the complainant in such a bill must show the amount of stock held by each stockholder in order to charge him.

A LITTLE TOO PREMATURE.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning dismissed the suit of the Lake Michigan & Superior Navigation Company against the Propeller C. Lawrence. This was a libel for damages for non-performance of a contract made by the propeller in the fall of 1885. The libelants entered into a contract for the transportation of certain goods to Sault Ste. Marie. Not being able to transport them all the company engaged the Lawrence to carry the surplus. She started with a cargo and reached Detour, where she encountered ice. She unloaded a part of her cargo at Detour, and the rest at Cheboygan. The Navigation Company, five days afterward, sued for breach of contract in failing to deliver the goods at Sault Ste. Marie. At the time suit was begun the consignees had not made any claim for damages, and the Judge held the suit was prematurely brought because the consignees were the only proper parties to bring such a suit, and until after they had made a claim for damages on the Navigation Company, the latter had no right of damages, as it had sustained no damages. The libel was therefore dismissed without prejudice.

ESTATES.

The will of Martin Hogan was admitted to probate yesterday, disposing of property worth $5,790, of which a part is real estate. Deceased lived at No. 5835 State street, in Englewood. Everything is given to the wife Catherine. Letters of administration were granted to Charles N. Hale on petition of Bertha Reisner upon the estate of her father Anton Reisner, who died Oct. 18, 1885, from the effects of an accident upon the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He owned some real estate, but his personal estate chiefly consists of his right of action against the railway corporation. His heirs are two daughters and a son. They live at No. 166 Sheffield avenue.

The will of Rebecca P. Stevens was probated. Her son, Enoch B. Stevens, qualified as executor. The property is equally divided among the five children. The executor lives at No. 4725 Vincennes avenue. There is real estate of the value of $2,000 and personalty worth $800.

THAT ALLEGED RAPHAEL.

In the seizure case of the "Virgin and the Book," an answer was filed yesterday before Judge Blodgett by the claimant, Henry Kieffer. He says he is the owner of the oil-painting which was seized by Special Agents Crowley and Keefe, but denies it was subject to duty or was fraudulently smuggled into the country. On the contrary, he claims it was examined by the customs officers when he brought it over in November, 1883, on the steamer Labrador. It was in one of the twelve packing-cases which contained his luggage, and on his stating that the cases contained only his personal effects used abroad they were passed without payment of duty. The picture had hung several months on the wall of his house in Paris as a part of the furniture of his house, was not imported for sale in the United States, and the only parties who offered to buy it were the customs officers.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Frances M. Scoville-Howe made an application yesterday to Judge Moran to compel her ex-husband, George Scoville, to pay her about $400 she says he owes her. He claims he has overpaid her already, and as there was a prospect of some intricate computation the Judge referred the matter to L. J. J. Nissen, Master in Chancery, to examine into and report.

Judge Prendergast yesterday canvassed the votes for trustees of the newly-organized Village of Western Spring, and declared the following candidates elected. William B. Wickersham, Julius O. Jaehne, E. E. Barrett, Thomas C. Hill, Joseph Marshal, and William G. Ridley.

The decision in the Storey will case will be announced by Judge Rogers this morning.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

20,035—Bill. Suppressed.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

101,351—Frederick Hebner vs. Harriet Hebner. Bill for divorce for adultery. R. D. Huszagh, solr.

101,352—Rathbone, Sard & Co. vs. Charles Taege. Asst., $900. McClellan & Cummings, attys.

101,353—George B. Weaber vs. Charles and Elizabeth Motschier. Asst., $500. Gary, Cody & Gary, attys.

101,354—Jacob Greenebaum vs. Joseph Papik. Confession of judgment, $1,071. Philip Stein, atty.

101,355—Same vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $1,032. Same atty.

101,356—Henry Weber, use, etc., vs. L. A. Paddock. Asst., $1,000. Gardner, McFadan & Gardner, attys.

101,357—W. T. Barbe vs. Paul E. Tabel and wife and the Paul E. Tabel Manufacturing Company. Creditor's bill on judgment for $300. R. R. Landis and A. J. Norton, solrs.

101,358—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. E. Anderson and A. Anderson. Confession of judgment, $327. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.

101,359—Mrs. M. M. Walker vs. Julia M. Sheldon, Frank H. Baker, and Sophia Istel. Bill for injunction, receiver, and marshaling of assets. C. S. Thornton, solr.

101,360—L. C. Hall Jr. vs. Lyman E. Crandall and H. T. Miller. Asst., $5,000. Walter M. Howland, atty.

101,361—F. W. Michaelis vs. Henry Gruno. Case, $7,000. Levi Sprague, atty.

101,362—W. E. Higginson vs. Thomas Higginson, Margaret Harrison, John, Isabella, Francis, and Mary Higginson and Thomas and Robert Yearr. Bill for partition. Leman & Chase, solrs.

101,363—H. C. Hoyt et al. vs. August Hernowsky. Asst. $300. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, attys.

101,364—Asst. Suppressed.

101,365—Fred. Kirchhoff vs. Thomas Kelley. Asst., $500. James Frake, atty.

101,366—Julia Meyer et al. vs. Louis Reinach, Jacob Reinach, and Dietrich Kahn. Asst. $3,000. Kraus, Mayer & Brackett, attys.

101,367—Lemuel Kalinsky et al. vs. Samuel A. French and N. W. Halsey. Asst. $2,500. Kraus, Mayer & Brackett, attys.

101,368—George B. Hannahs vs. Leonard Roehr. Attcht. $484. Henry Brown, atty.

101,369—Attcht. Suppressed.

101,370—Petition for mechanic's lien. Suppressed.

101,371—George W. Phillips vs. Katherine D. Phillips. Bill for divorce for adultery and cruelty. Paige & Sawyer, solrs.

101,372—John W. Batdorf vs. A. B. Morley. Asst., $300. Smith & Helmer, attys.

101,373—Henry Reuter vs. Consider B. Carter and Alice L. Carter, J. C. Magill and James Rankin. Bill to remove cloud. P. J. Keon, solr.

Suppressed Saturday—101,349—Still withheld.

101,374—Jacob Walter vs. Henry Beck, Esther Berman, and W. A. Starin. Petition for mechanic's lien on $1,116 on southwest corner of West Indiana and Robey-sts. Arthur Schroeder, solr.

101,375—Alfred Bliss vs. Wilhelm Hearice and Mrs. [illegible]. Bill for injunction. Ryan, Wadsworth [illegible].

101,376—Katie Frean vs. Robert Frean. Bill for divorce for cruelty. William H. Sisson, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—4,211, Olive Green et al. vs. A. Waggoner: deft. and jgt., $283.—4,428, John M. Rice vs. William A. Giles: deft. and jgt., $1,344.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—4,321, W. H. Judson et al. vs. B. A. Blair et ux.: deft. and jgt., $339.

JUDGE ANTHONY—4,299, M. Collins, admr., vs. Thomas and John D. Tully; deft. and jgt., $3,500 agst. J. D. and sci. fa.—1,858, Abraham Sternheim vs. Isaac A. Rice; verd. pltf., $3,300, and jgt.—4,081, The Upson & Hart Co. vs. Virgil and M. J. Liberman; deft. and jgt., $114.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,960, John C. Gross vs. Lizzie Gross; decree divorce for adultery.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

55,691—In the matter of Joseph P. Green, arrested at suit of Fanny Feldman. Appeal from County Court. D. T. Duncombe, atty.

55,692—Ira C. Ketcham et al. vs. Fred W. Jansen and Charles C. Jansen. Assumpsit, $1,000, with attachment, $317. Moses, Newman & Reed, attys.

55,693—W. Heineman vs. Frank Meeks and E. C. Felton. Confession of judgment, $266. John M. Beverley, atty.

55,694—Same vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $336. Same atty.

55,695—Attachment. Suppressed.

55,696—G. A. Russell vs. William S. Bates. Appeal.

55,697—Max Eberhardt vs. Anthony Meissner. Appeal.

55,698—Bill. Suppressed.

55,699—Willibald V. A. Stroll, by his next friend, vs. John Griffiths. Case, $500. C. P. Sawyer, atty.

55,700—George Cook vs. Henry Techan. Appeal.

55,701—Emanuel Valesga vs. Mrs. M. L. J. Russell. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—4,459, Hawkins vs. Barnett; verd. deft.

JUDGE HAWES—2,083, Newhouse vs. Hubbard; jgt. on verd. and sat.

DECREES.

JUDGE MORAN—2,905, John Lindholm vs. Emma Lindholm; decree divorce for adultery.—2,420, Charles Hartung vs. Margaret M. Hartung; same for desertion.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,481—Ernest I. Wagner, doing business as H. V. Wagner & Co. to Frank C. Caldwell. Voluntary assignment. Assets, $10,000; liabilities, $11,000. I. M. Oliver, atty.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE TULEY—434, John Boldt and George Westphal, conspiracy; argts. for defense hrd.—Thirty-eight prisoners arraigned.

JUDGE COLLINS—Trials of quasi-criminal cases.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set patent case. Halliday vs. Covel.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 91,709, 80,722, 2,046, 2,047, 2,049, 2,050, 2,201, 2,202, and 2,206. No. 2,223, Felsenthal vs. Thielen, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,869, 1,870, 1,871, 1,874, 1,875, 1,877, and 1,878. No. 1,865, Moran vs. Wiehe, on trial. Preliminary call Thursday—Nos. 2,058 to 2,458, inclusive.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,106, 1,109, 1,112, 1,116, 1,118, 912, 1,121, and 1,122. No. 720, Ryan vs. Murray, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 2, 25, 26, 27, and 28. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7. No. 1, Brems vs. Brems, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Decision in Storey will case. Nos. 483½, 483¾, 484, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,775, 1,776, 2,131, 1,768, and 2,143. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60. No. 54, Dement vs. Empire Fire-Insurance Co., on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 5,497, 5,508, 5,510, 5,511, 5,514, 5,518, 5,521, 5,522, 5,526, 5,529. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Claims.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 43, 81 to 84, 311, 370, 371, 436, 445, 475, 540, and 546.

JUDGE COLLINS—Cases from the quasi-criminal calendar.

PERSISTENT PARSON DOWNS.

HE INSISTS UPON BEING HEARD, BUT HIS REQUEST MEETS WITH A REFUSAL—HIS TRIAL FOR ADULTERY.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Parson W. W. Downs, accompanied by Judge Norton and Attorney T. F. Keyes, caused a sensation by entering the Meionaon vestry today just as the Baptist ministers' usual Monday meeting was adjourning. Mr. Downs demanded a hearing, saying he had something to state that was of interest to every member of the conference, and asked to have the meeting called to order again. His request met with a refusal. Judge Norton said that they wanted the names of those members of the conference who had voted to expel Mr. Downs, and that he intended to sue them for their action. Some further discussion ensued, and Mr. Downs and his counsel retired.

This afternoon they consulted the District Attorney relative to fixing the date for the trial of Mr. Downs for adultery. The District Attorney says the case will not probably come up this month unless the defendant's lawyers make a motion to assign the case before the court.

THE CHANGE OF FAITH.

THE ACTION OF THE REV. T. E. GREEN NOT MUCH OF A SURPRISE AT HIS OLD HOME.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—When the Sunday TRIBUNE was received this morning a flutter among the Presbyterians and Episcopalians was created. This is the home of the parents of the Rev. T. E. Green, who yesterday resigned the pastorate of the Eighth Presbyterian Church to become an Episcopalian. There was little surprise expressed, as it was well known here that Mr. Green would sooner or later take such a step. Bishop Seymour of this diocese, when here a month ago, predicted that Mr. Green would don the surplice at a period not then far distant. In this connection a pleasing incident is told by a woman of this city. While here the Bishop was told that a little girl babe had arrived in Mr. Green's household, whereupon the diocesan wrote the reverend a letter of congratulation, and suggested for the little new-comer a name. In like kindly spirit the name was accepted and by it the child is called. The Rev. T. E. Green has preached here in his father's pulpit many times and was well liked.

AN OLD SNAKE-BITE.

JASPER, Ga., Feb. 8.—The condition of Mr. Sylvester Sams, a well-known citizen of this country, excites considerable interest. Two years ago Mr. Sams, while walking over his farm, was bitten by a rattlesnake. He immediately resorted to the native remedy, whisky, of which he took copious draughts. Nothing more was thought of the matter until six months ago, when Mr. Sams betrayed symptoms of St. Vitus dance. He was never still, not even in his sleep, twitching his muscles and moving incessantly. Lately he has developed violent symptoms and has beaten his wife and family, and, in fact, all who came within his reach. He now acts like a man with a well-defined case of rabies, only instead of barking he makes a rattling sound.

The great bonanza mines of Nevada are less noted than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

PERSONAL.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE, 76 MONROE-ST.—If Robert Wilson, who lived in 1878 at Mrs. Miller's, 246 Carroll-av., will communicate with the above he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—MRS. HASTERING, please send your address to LUCINDA RICHARDSON, 3706 Butterfield-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

330 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE LANGHAM—Good rooms and board for gentlemen.

1348 WABASH-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; heated by steam; attention; best table; good; prices reasonable.

1517 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PARties can be accommodated with elegant rooms and board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

NORTH SIDE.

332 EAST INDIANA-ST.—BEAUTIFUL furnished room, well-heated, and first-class table; terms, $6 to $8 per week.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE—A POPULAR FAMILY HOTEL of the North Side, with large pleasant rooms; table noted for its excellence; under new management. A. B. YOUNG, Proprietor.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A FAMILY OF 3 ADULTS IN a private family where there are no other boarders; would take an entire floor; location must be first-class; south of Eighteenth-st. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, location, and full particulars, S 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY SINGLE YOUNG man, east of Franklin and north of Erie-sts., not to exceed $6 per week. X 45, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DIVINE HEALING, MIND CURE; MESMERism taught. Developes. DR. McLEAN, 81 West [illegible].

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.

INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 368—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 3640—Hale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.

WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.

WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

CANAL-ST., South, 594, corner Fourteenth—Merz Bros., Druggists.

HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

HALSTED-ST., South, 802—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.

INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 623, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.

MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Star Pharmacy.

MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—R. S. Clarke, Druggist.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—GEO. S. Miller & CO., Druggists.

MAXWELL-ST., 189, corner Jefferson—Merz Bros., Druggists.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.

OGDEN-AV., 581, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.

VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.

VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.

CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.

LARRABEE-ST., 675, cor. Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.

LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist. Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE TICKETS FOR THE OPERA "Manon" Wednesday night. Return to Tribune office and get reward.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK POCKETBOOK Monday night containing lace. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to 15 and 17 Canal-st. JAMES T. HAIR.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON, A SMALL Skye terrier, silver-and-tan color, in alley rear of 499 West Jackson-st., between Loomis and Laflin-sts. Ten dollars will be paid for returning him to 499 West Jackson-st.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST., BETWEEN Paulina and Ashland-av., Sunday afternoon, small alligator portemonnaie; return to 601 Madison-st. and receive reward.

$10 REWARD FOR RETURNING TO 194 Michigan-av. a small Skye terrier dog answering to name of "Sandy"; was first missed Friday night, Feb. 5.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL NIGHT clerk by a man of ten years' experience. Unquestionable references given. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL-ESTATE office by a German, aged 27; well acquainted; good business-man, and responsible. References A1. Q 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO OFFICE evenings by stenographer and good penman. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRApher, bill clerk, or assistant bookkeeper; experienced. Address S 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper, cashier, and general office man wants position with first-class house. Ten (10) years' experience in Chicago. Highest references. Moderate salary. Address P 47, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE and trustworthy young man to drive delivery wagon or make himself generally useful in store; well acquainted in city and best of references. Q 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED German as coachman in private family; can do garden work and milking. Q 89, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MILLER BY A young man. Give good references from last place. Address 159 Emerson-av., care of C. LOVGREEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BLACKsmith finisher. Address H. W., 123 Fifth-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Hebrew. Experienced in dry goods and clothing; country preferred. S 61, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SMART GIRL for second work. 982 West Twelfth-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl for second-work and plain sewing. Reference. 221 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON OF refinement in a small Christian family; does not care to be in city. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, STRONG, reliable girl to assist a lady with housework. Address M Q 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman to cook in a boarding-house or private family. References. 2113 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework. Two years' reference. Call Wednesday and Thursday at No. 144 Johnson-st., upstairs.

MILLINERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced milliner with A1 reference. Address S 55, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY as an invalid's nurse; no objection to traveling. Address S 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUcated young lady to take care of children or sewing or second work. Call for two days at 1248 Diversey-st., Lake View.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRing first-class cooks and second girls for general housework, with best of references, call at 3021 Cottage Grove-av. MRS. WIDE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG lady as cashier or other position in store; speaks English and German. Address H. FUCHS, 2219 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY who writes a good, plain hand, in an office either the whole or part of the week. Address S 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN CONVERSANT with office work and a knowledge of the hide, leather, or butcher supply business; a permanent position to a competent man. Address, with particulars, Box 2703, Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABits, with first-class references, capable of doing office work. Apply at once to L. LEWINSOHN, 100 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT; one who has had experience on Board of Trade books preferred. Address S 59, Tribune office.

WANTED — COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER and correspondent; one familiar with sewing-machines preferred; state fully age, experience, and references. Address S 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT JUNIOR DRUG clerk. Address S 25, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—SMART, INTELLIGENT, WELL-educated boy for an office in town; must be well recommended and live with parents. Address, stating age, experience, if any, and wages expected, S 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART, INTELLIGENT, WELL-educated boy for an office in town; one who can drive parcel-wagon when necessary; must be well recommended and live with parents. Address, stating age, experience, and wages expected, Q 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN OFFICE OF A MANUFACTURING house on West Side a young man about 15 years old, quick at figures, of good character and habits. Salary first year, $5 per week. Address in own handwriting, giving references, R 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER; NO other need apply; good salary; call immediately. SWENSON & NEIL, Merchant Tailors, 131 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—VINEGARMAKER; ONE WHO thoroughly understands and has had large experience in running generators. Address S 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man for position as foreman of beef-packing department. None but experienced men with very best of references need apply. Address F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COPPERPLATE engraver, also copperplate printer, to go to Denver, Colo.; good wages and permanent situations. Address J. R., 163 State-st., care Rowe Bros.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, EARNEST Catholic man located outside principal cities to represent a large, responsible Barclay-st. house in his own locality. Good salary to right party. References required. MANUFACTURER, Lock Box 1,585, New York.

WANTED—PORTRAIT CANVASSERS AT 142 La Salle-st., Room 47. I. B. BLAIR & CO.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICitors for the International Cyclopedia, a new standard work in 15 volumes. State experience. Address N 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO CONTROL BRANCH business in Chicago. Incandescent Lamp Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GERman preferred. 2082 Calumet-av., corner of Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAID FOR LIGHT housework and care of child 3½ years old. 38 East Pearson-st., third flat.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. References. 3431 Forest-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. Apply with references at 10 South Throop-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL ABOUT 16 years old to assist in the care of a child aged 2 years. Apply at 5316 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ACCURATE AND RAPID LADY typewriter; no shorthand. 40 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE A FIRST-CLASS dramatic company two prepossessing ladies with good voice and figure, capable of furnishing modern wardrobe; parts to be represented, "society ladies"; those having had some experience as amateurs preferred; opening of the organization April 1. Address, with correct name and address, S 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CLERK IN INSURANCE office; must write a neat hand; salary, $6 per week. Address Q 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3116 AND 3120 VERNON-AV., $40; 8-rooms; $50 after May 1. Call or address F. N. MILLS, 3152 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1 OR EARLIER, ELEGANT furnished house, 15 rooms, Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. References required. Address O 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2431 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS, one or two years, $45 per month. Apply at Room 10, 152 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM HOUSE, with sub-cellar and attic; will rent for term of years; possession at once, Locust-st., near La Salle-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SIX-ROOM FLAT ON South Side, near cable cars; $25; every convenience. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED 7-ROOM flat, or in 3 and 4 room flats, at 331 State-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FLAT OF seven rooms, corner of Walton-place and North State-st.; rent low until May 1. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—REASONABLE — FURNISHED flats of 6 rooms each, modern conveniences, on West Madison-st., between Elizabeth and Ada. Inquire of F. A. JONES, 435 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

Apartments and single rooms in one of the most elegant structures in Chicago. These rooms are well lighted, have good elevator service, and have every modern improvement and convenience. The building is near the business centre of the city, and the service first-class. Persons desiring such accommodations will do well to call, for plans and further information, on TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE ROOM WITH closet, heated, $8 per month; also one large bedroom suitable for one or two, heated, $9 per month. Call for one week at 1502 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1235 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, en suite or single; furniture all new; private family and no boarders. Reference required.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY furnished front rooms. 2228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS; HOT and cold water; furnace heat; $6 per week. 380 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — PRIVATE FAMILY—SINGLE rooms; heat and gas; $8 to $10 per month. 25 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS single or en suite; price reasonable; rooms 50 cents to $1 per day. 331 State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, conveniently located, West Side. Transients. Address S 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—LAKE-ST.—FOUR-STORY AND basement building, 40x160 feet; also store and basement, 40x80 feet; also store and basement, 20x80 feet; second and third floors 139 Lake-st. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, WITH BASEment, 459 West Madison-st. F. A. JONES, 435 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES FROM MAY 1—DOUBLE store, 111 and 113 Lake-st. Also store, 20x90 feet, at 190 Clark-st. Apply to E. INGALS, 34 Throop-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING —SECond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x140, light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator, third floor on corner, 53 by 83 feet, with light on three sides, in our new brick building; not for wood working. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TO PROMPT TENANTS, 6, 7, and 8 room flats and houses; modern; good locality. G. DEPPISH, 515 West Taylor-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO floors or part of floor between South Water and Van Buren-sts., Market-st. and Michigan-av.; immediate possession or May 1. Q 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE WITHIN one block of the corner of Randolph and State-sts. Address S 50, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND TWO 2-FLEW boilers, 30 feet long, 44 inches in diameter; three 2-flew boilers, 28 feet long, 48 inches in diameter; one locomotive boiler, 70-horse power; one marine boiler, 70-horse power; one upright engine, 50-horse power; one automatic engine, 125-horse power. All these goods in first-class condition. Two horizontal tubular boilers, 15 feet long, 48 inches in diameter. These goods will be sold cheap for cash, or will trade them for lumber. 212 East Washington-st., Chicago.
WM. HAYTHORN.

P. S.—One upright boiler, 12-horse power, one upright engine, with steam pump, 8-horse power.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND HYdraulic elevator for rise of 75 feet; all in good condition; now running at 211 Monroe-st. Inquire of W. E. HALE & COMPANY, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st.
WM. HAYTHORNE.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES — FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF, new and second-hand, at astonishingly low prices this month; six sets of vault doors, 1,450 lbs. each, at $50 each; correspondence solicited. J. GREENHOOD & CO., agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 85 and 87 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA Salle-st. (basement):
Randolph-st., stone-front building, $30,000. Fifth-av., near Madison-st., stone-front building, $40,000. Milwaukee-av., 3-story and basement building; price $18,000; would take some trade. Larrabee-st., 3-story and basement brick; price $7,000; rents for $1,056.

FOR SALE—OUR FEBRUARY LIST OF CITY property mailed, post paid, on application.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
VERY FINE HOUSE, with 60-foot lot and large barn; one of the most modern and elegant homes on the South Side; house, and lot and barn cost over $70,000; will sell it for $45,000; it was built 4 years ago; frescoed in oil at a cost of $7,000; an immense bargain.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house, with 35-foot corner lot, in vicinity of Twenty-ninth-st.; modern, handsome house; $27,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—8 new modern houses; $40,000, $25,000, $25,000, $37,000, $18,000, $19,000, $65,000, $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Seven first-class houses; $35,000, $22,500, $18,000, $16,000, $30,000, $30,000, $150,000.
GROVELAND-PARK-AV.—Five new modern houses; $8,500, $8,250, $9,000, $16,000, $12,500.
VERNON-AV.—New house, southwest corner Thirty-third-st.; finished in hardwood; handsome wood mantels; extra well built house; $9,500; call for key.

FOR SALE—ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Franklin, 20x100 feet at $700 per foot; a bargain.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON THIRD-AV., north of Harrison-st. JOHN V. HAIR, Room 25, 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$80,000—CENTRAL BUSINESS property near Tribune; paying well; will take $25,000 good vacant residence lots. Owner, S 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—$15,500. WILL purchase elegant four-story marble front, containing 15 rooms; all modern improvements; first-class order. Apply at 1249 Michigan-av., between 4 and 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. BARgain, near Twenty-ninth-st., elegant new block, stores, and flats; will pay 10 per cent net on price.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—SOME CHOICE corners; also State-st. property. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

HARRISON-ST.

FOR SALE—400 FEET ON SOUTHwest corner Harrison and Desplaines-sts., suitable for stores and flats, 100 feet deep.

Alley.

300 feet on this front sold; have 125 feet left, suitable for flats or manufacturing, 120 feet deep.

DESPLAINES-ST.

SEBOR-ST.

The above property is centrally located, being within three-quarters of a mile of the new Board of Trade, within half mile of most of the freight depots; Harrison-st. cars pass it and it is accessible by five other lines of horse-cars. Prices low and terms easy.
J. W. HEDENBERG,
102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—NOS. 835 TO 839 CONGRESS-ST., new 2-story and cellar brick houses, 8 rooms, with all improvements. The best built, most convenient, and cheapest houses for the money in the city.
C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—THE BEST improved lots are near York-st. See them and for full particulars call on JOHN V. HAIR, Room 25, 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE—10 ACRES AT Twenty-seventh-st.; fine piece for subdivision; at $850 per acre. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—671 SEDGWICK-ST.—THE BEST bargain on North Side if sold this week; three-story stone-front in three flats, well rented; will pay over 16 per cent on money invested; only two blocks from Lincoln Park; is very desirable property. The best offer takes it; hurry up if you want a bargain.
JOHN W. BROOKS & CO.,
144 La Salle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$15,000—DESIRABLE CORNER lot on East Division-st. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON TWELFTH-ST., southeast corner Hyman-av., near the Belt Road and Wisconsin Central R. R. Station. JOHN V. HAIR, Room 25, 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORMAL PARK—HOUSE and lot in convenient location; cost $3,000, will take $2,700—$1,200 cash. S 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., KENWOOD—1,200 feet east and west fronts, in lots to suit, at $90 per foot; terms to suit.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston.
FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEBRASKA LANDS FOR city or suburban property or merchandise. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—

SQUARES.

3 Kimballs	$125, $140, $175
1 J. Bauer	$150
1 George Steck	$150
1 Wm. Rohlfing Co.	$175
1 Emerson	$200
3 Hallet & Davis	$175, $200, $225
1 Chickering	$300

UPRIGHTS.

1 Hayden Co.	$150
2 Kimball	$160, $175
2 Emerson & Co.	$200, $225
2 Hallet & Davis	$265, $300
2 Chickerings	$275, $325

NEW PIANOS.
Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

New Pianos to rent.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE cheap; good location; first-class machinery. 154 La Salle-st., Room 64.

HOTEL, NEAR COURT-HOUSE; WILL SELL furniture at a bargain; also a number of rooming houses on terms to suit. W. T. COLLINS & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES WITH BUSINESS ABILITY AND good standing, having $1,500 to $2,500 to invest, can have an opportunity to represent an old-established concern in a good paying, legitimate business. The best of references required. Address S 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN AS AGENT TO introduce a proprietary medicine of known value; must be a graduate of medicine from a college of established repute and be of good address, personal appearance, and conversational powers; one with some capital preferred. N 99, Tribune.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE OR MORE YEARS—Large dock and manufacturing lot fronting 280 feet on North Branch and running back to Elston-av. about 800 feet; N. W. R. R. crosses the lot about 500 feet from river; Webster-av. is our north line; there will be a $30,000 bridge built over river at Webster-av. the coming spring, which will give access to North Side; there is a new dock on lot and river 20 feet deep, 2 large buildings suitable for foundry, planing-mill, or any kind of manufacturing business, with 80-horse power engine and 2 large boilers, all in good repair; for coal, lumber, or mill purposes this lot can't be beat for location; railroad and river facilities for shipping. Will lease for 2, 5, 10, or 25 years.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

MISS BELLE, FRENCH CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic healer, with lady attendants. Parlors 10 and 11, 178 State, opposite Palmer House.

PATENTS.

C. G. PAGE (LATE EXAMINER U. S. PATent Office), Patent Solicitor, 163 Randolph-st.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains patents, caveats, etc., in United States and foreign countries; local attorneys throughout United States; patent book free. Offices—184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal. A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CHIcago Incandescent Gas Lamp; agents are making $8 to $15 per day; special territory given. C. G. LINGTON, 188 Randolph-st., Chicago, General Manager for United States and Canada.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, teams, etc., to remain with owner. Professional men, bookkeepers, salesmen, skilled mechanics, teamsters will find lower rates than elsewhere. Surely call before borrowing. Illinois Mortgage Company, 70 La Salle-st., Room 5.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, and jewelry at banking-rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, at lowest rates; no publicity or delay. 116 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old—no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 163 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY THE CHICAGO Mortgage Loan Company, the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Company, 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY real estate, in sums of $500 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Company, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ PER cent in sums of $15,000 and upward on inside improved property. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

McHENRY & CO., ROOM 16, 149 LA SALLE-st., loan at reasonable rates on furniture and all personal property, without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND upwards on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. E. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY FURNISHED FOR BUILDING AND for farm and other real-estate loans. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

ROSE & BARRY, 72 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money on hand to loan at 5, 6, and 7 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.

SMALL OR LARGE LOANS AT BOTTOM rates; no "fooling"; building loans made. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—

On Chicago improved at low rates in amounts of $500 to $5,000.
Small mortgages for sale, secured by first mortgages (6 and 7 per cent) on Chicago property.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Washington and Halsted.

TO LOAN—$100,000 CASH IN HAND ON INside improved realty for any term from ten to fifty years at 5 per cent. C. A. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—$250 FOR THREE YEARS; SEcurity, five acres of unimproved land in Thornton. S 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 GYNÆCOLOGICAL CHAIRS, some medical books, and a Loring's ophthalmoscope. DR. PYNCHON, 561 Madison-st.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BOARD OF TRADE membership. M 27, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED five-room flat; $225. X 44, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

GOOD AND PRIVATE HOME FOR LADIES during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

LADIES' HOME DURING CONFINEMENT; female diseases treated; graduated consulting physician. MRS. DR. RICHER, 553 West Indiana-st.

TO MANAGERS—FOR SALE—DRAMA, "Fire Fiends of Chicago." Prologue and four acts. Chance for female protean. Address S 28, Tribune office.

TO BOSS PRINTERS—BY A COMPOSITOR—Knows French and Spanish, jobbing, etc.; also have the most valuable patent for the trade; will sell or manufacture on shares. Address for five days Q 5, Tribune office.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	8:00 a m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	2:30 p m

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'fs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

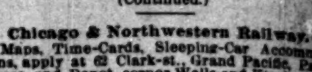
	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:40 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:30 p m * 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m *10:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit, & Madison & Janesville	§11:00 a m §10:35 p m	[illegible]
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, & Beloit	9:00 a m † 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	[illegible]
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m §10:35 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	[illegible]

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: a. Daily; b. Daily except Sunday; c. Daily except Saturday; d. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a10:30 p m	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m c 4:00 p m c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	[illegible]
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	[illegible]
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m c10:30 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m	[illegible]
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Madison	b11:30 a m c10:30 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m a10:30 p m	[illegible]
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:30 p m b10:40 p m	[illegible]
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m a 1:00 p m b 5:15 p m b 6:15 p m	[illegible]
Sunday only	1:30 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m
K. City, Col., N.M., Ariz.&Cal.Ex.	‡11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‡11:20 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:30 p m § 7:10 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 3:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*11:20 a m	* 3:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	§ 3:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.
Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	* 5:05 p m	* 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:50 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	† 9:55 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd, Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 7:45 p m † 3:30 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	[illegible]
New York—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:20 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	* 3:25 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Special	12:00 m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	[illegible]
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Southeastern Express	* 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily)	* 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	* 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 4:05 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices 80 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 5:45 p m	[illegible]
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information apply to [illegible] SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 101 La Salle-st.
CHAS. M. WALKER, Agent, Palmer House, [illegible].